

**Los Angeles
Mining Review
1900**

Volumes 7-8

A Scrapbook of Articles
Primarily Pertaining to
Southern California
Mining Activity

Assembled by
Alan Hensher

Los Angeles Mining Review

RANDBURG R'Y.

TO THE GOLD FIELDS OF THE RAND

Connecting with the Santa Fe Railway at Kramer.

Trains to and from Johannesburg Daily, with Stage connections to Garden Station, Radmacher District, the Panamint and other points North.

Rules of the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad to govern the Movements of trains on the Randburg Railway. Through tickets for sale at the offices of the Santa Fe, No. 200 S. Spring Street, Los Angeles.

W. R. WOODARD, Vice-President
and General Manager.

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Los Angeles Mining Review

Jan 6, 1900

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RESPECTING BULLION RETURNS.

On December 23 last, we published under the heading "Something Wrong" an article respecting a statement communicated to us, which latter was to the effect that Los Angeles refiners and mining companies of Southern California were sending their gold bullion to Denver instead of to San Francisco, as they had been doing. The reason assigned for the change was that the shippers got better returns from Denver than they did from San Francisco. We sent a marked copy of the paper containing the article to the Selby Smelting and

Lead Company of San Francisco, believing it a matter to which the attention of that company should be drawn, and have received from the secretary of the company a letter in response thereto in which he writes:

"While he (your correspondent) no doubt honestly believes what he has stated, we take issue with him upon the correctness of this statement. The rates for refining gold are the same both at the Denver and San Francisco mints, and our charges conform to the charges made at these two government institutions.

"In regard to the facilities for handling such business, the Denver mint has no advantages over the San Francisco mint or our company, and we do not believe that the government officials of Denver are any more honest than those at San Francisco.

"This company has been engaged in refining gold and silver for the past twenty-five years, and its business has been increasing yearly, our last year's output amounting to about \$21,000,000 gold.

"We are handling the outputs of the largest mines on the Coast, and also handle large amounts from the various banks, and we can refer to any of the banks in this city, to verify the statement that our returns give entire satisfaction.

"Where complaints are made, and they are almost entirely confined to small shippers, they occur through lack of knowledge on the part of the shipper, as to the value of his bullion, or lack of facilities to accurately determine its value. Many assayers even, who are proficient in ore assaying and chemical work, are not absolutely reliable when it comes to gold assaying. This fact has been demonstrated so often in the course of our business, that it cannot be disputed.

"We are thoroughly satisfied that when the bullion shippers of your section, who are now making complaints, have sent a series of shipments to Denver, they will not only find that they do not get any better returns, but that, on the contrary, owing to express charges, and loss of time, they will find that they would have done better had they shipped to this city.

"Please accept our thanks for calling our attention to this matter, and also for the favorable manner in which you have placed it before the public in the interests of this company and San Francisco." 1-6-00 p 2

SOME FACTS.

Los Angeles is the terminal of twelve lines of railroad. 1-6-00 p 2

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Southern California has 39 organized mining districts, and seven others not yet permanently organized. 1-6-00 p 6

LOS ANGELES Mining Review.

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Agents are wanted in every mining district in this southwestern region to procure subscriptions and advertisements for the Los Angeles Mining Review. Write for terms.

Los Angeles, January 6, 1900.

IN LONDON.

Copies of the Los Angeles Mining Review can be seen in London at the offices of Messrs. Crosby Lockwood & Sons, 7 Stationers' Hall Court, E. C.

INCREASED SMELTING RATES.

There is talk in Denver of the Colorado smelters raising their rates on treatment of ores. It is stated that the reason for the proposed increase is that some kinds of fluxing material have to be paid for at higher rates than have been customary. On the other hand it is asserted that the immense quantities of ore that have been sent to the smelters since the settlement of the strike have afforded the smelters an opportunity to take advantage of the situation and that this accounts for the proposed increase in treatment rates. What increase, if any, the smelters will make is not stated.

We are absolutely frank in saying that we hope the Colorado smelters have so much to do that they will be obliged to increase their rates. There are large quantities of ore sent from California, chiefly from Southern California, to Denver and other Colorado smelters that should never be sent there, but that should be treated in California, where the ore originates. There are in this southern portion of the State many large bodies of gold ore that could be profitably worked if there were a custom smelter in Southern California. There will in time be one, but until that time arrives all smelting ore should be sent to San Francisco.

That the Colorado smelters have more ore than they can conveniently handle is evidenced in the following statement from the Leadville Miner: "Leadville mines are swamping the railroads and smelters with ore. The yards of both are crowded with cars loaded with ore of all kinds, and the rolling stock of the railroads is taxed to its utmost to get the ore on the move to the local Denver special numbers do splendid work in behalf of Southern California, and are worthy of the most generous support."

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One of the best written articles in the big Midwinter Number of the Los Angeles Times is the one on the Yellow Aster mines. The subject, from the miner's standpoint, is a most interesting one and it is treated in a most interesting way. Another, among the other good articles it contains, is the one on Electrical Development, giving a sketch of the most remarkable electrical system in the world.

One firm alone in Riverside county, Cal., (Hook Bros. of Perris) shipped \$42,925 in gold bullion from that county in 1899. This represents only the amount traded for at their store. When a statement of the bullion shipped from the mines is obtained it will be seen that the amount of gold produced in Riverside county last year is greater than is supposed.

There is some more talk of the completion of the railroad between Salt Lake City and Los Angeles. While talk alone will not build railroads it is a comfort to note that each succeeding talk about this particular piece of road has a better business ring to it.

Jan 6, '00

THE PANAMINT COUNTRY.

A LOT OF GOOD NEWS OF ITS MINES, MILLS AND PROSPECTS.

[Contributed to the Mining Review.]

On a recent prospecting ramble the writer in his pursuit of information concerning mines and mining, thought it prudent to inspect one of the most talked of camps in Southern California, generally known as the Panamint region, of which the booming town of Ballarat is the central point.

This town is so located as to make it the central or distributing point for the entire Panamint range, gold being found north and south in the range, 18 miles each way from Ballarat, while the width of this range with good gold prospects all over it I would say is 18 or 20 miles. Gold Hill with the Taylor mines is on the extreme east side. West from them in Pleasant cañon where are the Cooper mines with a 4-stamp mill working ore that mills \$40 per ton. It is a 20-inch vein, the property being situated at old Stone Corral.

Two miles distant are Messrs. Stebbins, Flint and Stedman, with a Bryan mill, 20-ton capacity, on the World Beater mine. This is a fine property, the ledge being 10 to 15 feet wide and about \$15 ore. The mines of the Ratcliff company (limited) are situated only 200 yards from the World Beater but the ore is trammed a mile below to the company's 100-ton plant. This property is undoubtedly the best thing on this portion of the desert being a vein from 9 to 20 feet of \$25 ore.

Two miles below the Ratcliff is the Mineral Ranch mine with a 5-stamp mill. It is a fine property belonging to Charlie Anthony. I am told that a sale is on for it with New York people. At the mouth of this cañon Ballarat is located. Going north three miles, is old Panamint cañon, Jack Kerns has the only gold property there. He may be considered the largest holder of houses and lots in Inyo county, having the entire possession of old Panamint Town, which once contained 10,000 inhabitants. Jack has bonded his property for \$15,000. Still north, four miles, is Jail cañon where I found Messrs. Weaver, Heneby and Sheney, who possess the only water power in that section. They have a 3-stamp mill. They tram and mill 8 tons daily of \$25 ore at a cost of \$1.50 per ton. Three miles still north is Tuber cañon where Messrs. Stebbins, Flint and Stedman have placed on the famous O. Be Joyfull mine a 20-ton Bryan mill. This property has over 2000 feet of work to a depth of 300 feet with large bodies of ore averaging \$20 a ton. The Last Chance and Burro in this locality are two very large ledges awaiting capital. King and Ginser own the Happy Boys above Ballarat. This is a 25-foot low grade (for Panamint) proposition the ore running \$2 per ton.

Los Angeles Mining Review

Going south you find Mr. Day of Los Angeles, putting up a 60-ton mill on the Mineral Hill mine. This property is 600 feet wide, and Mr. Day believes, and he knows what he is doing, that the entire thing can be milled at a profit. Two and one-half miles still south is situated the old Redlands mill. Here you will find all the excitement you require, as much even as could be found in the gold fields of Klondike. It is here that King, a pioneer and one of the founders of Ballarat, succeeded in finding what he wanted. Mr. King with Al. Adams of Los Angeles and Will Schutthuss of San Diego, have bonded one claim to Mr. Pheby of San Francisco for \$15,000. Since that time King has bonded another of four remaining claims to the same parties. The old Redlands mill is owned by Pheby and will start up soon.

In the same vicinity J. Taylor and others, own the Tam O'Shanter 15-foot ledge of about \$15 ore. The north extension of the Sunset is owned by Peter P. Zinkgraf. I predict that on the advent of the railroad in Panamint Valley Peter will not be at a loss to find some one to take up this fine property. Of all the mining camps yet heard from Panamint beats them all for large bodies of ore, and they will require big plants to work them. Why mine buyers do not get in their work before the railroad solves the fuel problem is a wonder to me, for Los Angeles crude oil will then be used in great quantities.

Los Angeles, Jan. 3, 1900.

RAMBLER.

1-6-1900, SAN DIEGO. p 4

The Union reports the discovery of a rich ledge by F. W. Carter in the Grapevine district. Assays of the surface ore went as high as \$137.60 in gold per ton.

Some New York parties have taken a \$20,000 option for 60 days on A. Campbell's gold claim near Fallbrook.

Mining Summary.

RANDBURG LETTER.

HEAVY FREIGHT FOR THE PANAMINT DISTRICT.

(Special Correspondence.) 1-6-1900 p 4

RANDBURG, Cal., January 2, 1900.

The survey party which the Randburg Railway Company has had in the field the past two months, running a line from Johannesburg to Keeler, in Inyo county, has been called in after arriving at a point in the Darwin Wash, forty miles northeast of Ballarat. The expense of putting a road through that section was found to be so great as to make the route virtually impossible, and work will be suspended until a route has been selected which will not involve such heavy grading expense.

The Southern Pacific Company, as was recently stated in the Mining Review, has filed an application in the United States Land Office at Independence for a right of way to run a line of railroad from Mojave to Keeler, and report has reached here that a survey party has already commenced work at the Mojave end, and is following up the old preliminary survey which was run two years ago. This line passes close to Garlock, and goes out the Wash at a point a mile north of Randburg and Johannesburg and on out to Garden station, and from there to Ballarat, via the Slate and Argus ranges.

C. J. Teagle is building an office and warehouse in Johannesburg and in a few days will have three ten-horse teams at work hauling to Panamint. The amount of material, stores, etc., that is being shipped to that and contiguous camps is surprising. It is said, and there is no reason to doubt the statement, that nearly half of the freight the Randburg railway company handles is for the Panamint country. The Panamint has not, of course, reached the stage of development that the Rand district has arrived at, but when it does, the latter place will have to look to its laurels.

Green and Davis of Fresno, have a lease on the Desert Queen mine, located in the Slate range. They have taken out over 80 tons of ore which will mill from \$35 to \$50 per ton.

Long and Williams of San Jose, have started up work on the Royal Flush in the Slate range. The pay streak runs about \$100 per ton.

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The Searles Borax Company is employing from 25 to 30 Chinamen and the output of its works is about 100 tons per month.

The California Borax Company has shut down for the purpose of increasing its capacity. The plant will be ready for operation about the first of March, when the output per month will be 150 tons.

The oil fever has struck the Desert region. S. J. Harker, C. J. Teagle, and others have located a number of oil claims in the vicinity of Black Mountain. These claims are in the neighborhood of the coal mines and the surface indications for oil are good.

Howard Squires arrived here from Berkeley last week and left for the Slate range where he is interested with W. A. Oliver in a lease on some silver properties.

In a former letter it was stated that Capt. Collins of the Blackhawk mine had struck water in his well at Cuddeback Lake at a depth of 40 feet. This should have read 140 feet. Capt. Collins has gone to Los Angeles to spend the holidays with his family and also to purchase an engine boiler and pumps for use in the further development of the well. 1-6-1900 p 4

E. J. VAN DEVORT.

SAN BERNARDINO.

WORK BEGUN ON COPPER PROPERTIES—FINE SPECIMENS.

(Special Correspondence.)

BLAKE, Jan. 1, 1900.—There has been quite an excitement around here lately. Mr. A. H. Prince, the agent here, has started work on his copper claims two miles east of here, and the ore from them being so good, started others prospecting. Mr. H. P. Aldrich and W. C. Randall started out yesterday and returned with some very rich pieces of copper ore and it is thought that it will develop into something very fine.

They have already started development work on their discovery with excellent prospects.

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E. PARKER.

Jan 6, '00

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LATER NEWS.

MORE WATER BEING DEVELOPED—FREIGHT FOR THE PANAMINT.

(Special Correspondence.) 1-6-1900 p 4

RANDBURG, Cal., Jan. 2—Geo.

Nunnemaker of Visalia visited the camp this week to look after his mining interests. He expects to return here about the first of February when a force of men will be put at work on the Amorita mine in the Stringer district.

Messrs. Cook & Crowell have men at work sinking a shaft on their water claim on Red Mountain. A prospect tunnel was driven into the mountain a distance of 100 feet when water was struck. On surveying, it was found that by sinking a shaft 45 feet from the surface the end of the tunnel could be tapped and as this would save considerable expense in further development, work was commenced at once.

The Alameda Mining Company have put men at work on the Jolly Girl one of their claims adjoining the Alameda mine near Johannesburg.

The Randburg Water Company is moving its storage tank from the divide between Randburg and Johannesburg to the hill above the Red Dog mill. This tank has a capacity of 20,000 gallons.

Messrs. Potts & Coffee started out the first of their freighting teams on Tuesday for Mineral Hill five miles from Ballarat. In the next few weeks they will carry 200 tons of freight from Johannesburg. Mr. Day of Los Angeles, the owner of the Mineral Hill mine is about to erect a mill of 60 tons capacity on the property.

Levi Norviel and wife of the Comention mine in the Slate Range, spent the early part of the week in Johannesburg. It is reported that they have disposed of this property to W. W. Godsmark of Godsmark and Harrison.

Dr. P. E. Doolittle of Toronto, Can., one of the stockholders of the Little Butte, visited that mine last week.

Frank Stanley, formerly in the employ of the Kern County Land Company, has severed his connection with that concern and will engage in the general merchandise business at some point in the Slate Range.

E. J. VAN DEVORT.

RIVERSIDE. 1-6-1900 p 4

H. E. and M. E. Perley have recorded the Lucy mine situated in the Good Hope mining district.

The Perris New Era says that Sam Walker of Menifee brought in some fine specimens of ore taken from his mine adjoining the Lucky Boy. The ore is thickly studded with fine gold. As soon as the Menifee mine starts up Walker thinks that great activity will take place among the mines in that vicinity.

The mining men of the Pinacate mining district were to hold a meeting at the Jumbo mine on Dec. 29 last for the purpose of reorganizing the district and electing officers.

Los Angeles Mining Review

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THE BARSTOW MILL.

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THE LIXIVIATION PLANT WHICH HAS BEEN ADDED TO IT.

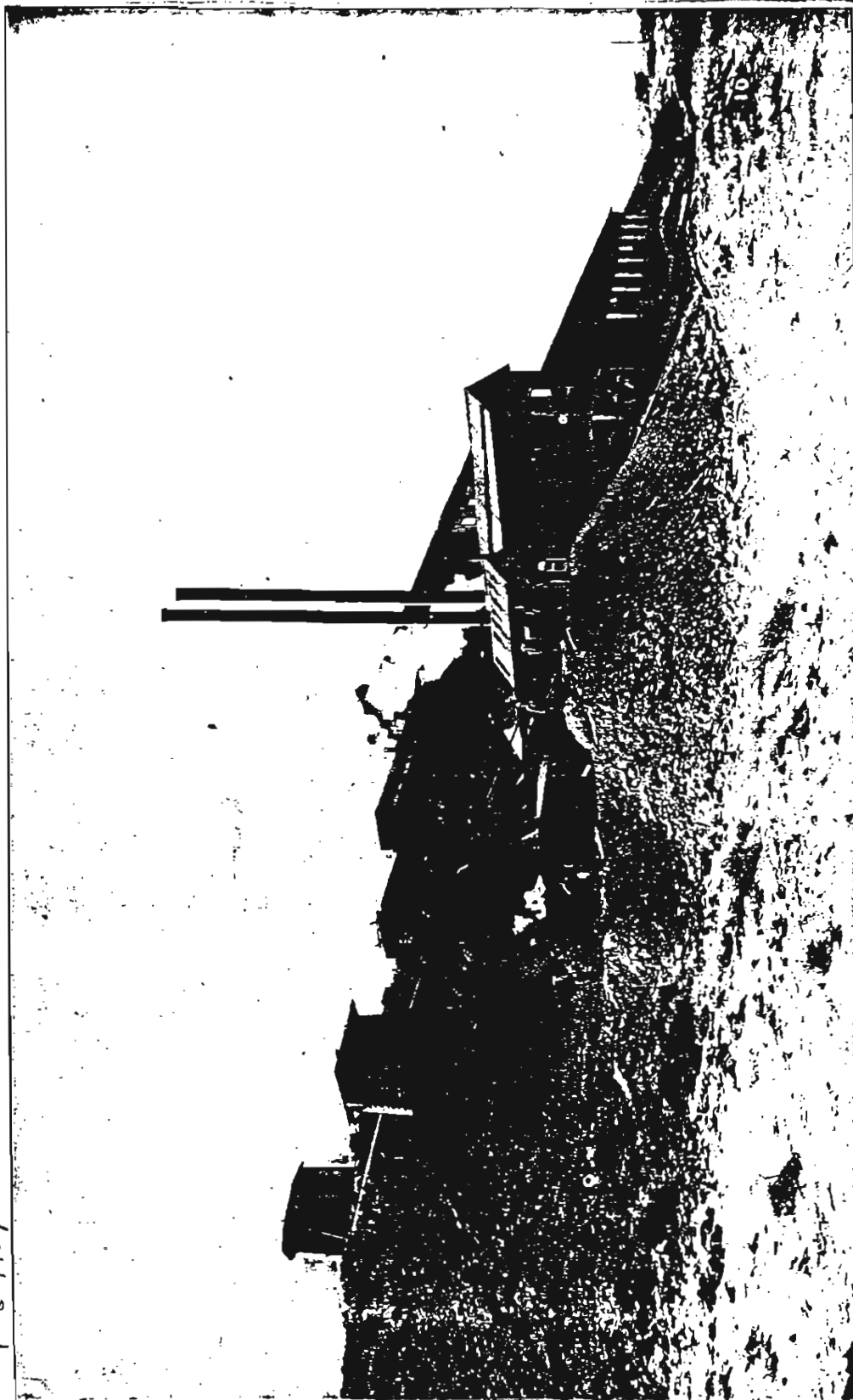
The above engraving gives a good idea of the big stamp mill at Barstow, San Bernardino county, in this State. It is situated about half a mile north of the town of Barstow on the line of the Santa Fe-Pacific railway, 61 miles south of Randsburg. The location is very central, being about as near the middle of the desert mining region as could have been selected, and permitting the shipment of ores to it from all the mining districts of Southern California.

The mill is the largest of its kind in this southwestern portion of the State, having ten batteries of five stamps each, or 50 stamps in all. The stamps weigh 950 pounds each. Connected with the batteries are two Frue vanners, the whole being run by a Corliss engine with double boilers of 200 horse power. The plant was made by the Colorado Iron Works of Denver. Oil is used for fuel.

One of the many advantages possessed by this plant is its abundant water supply. The water is taken from a well sunk in the bed of the river, near the mill, and although only 25 feet deep 250,000 gallons of water have been pumped from it day after day without reducing its volume. On the higher ground, back of the mill, are two water tanks, one of 25,000 gallons, the other of 50,000 gallons capacity. From the smaller one is taken the water used in the mill, the water in the larger one being kept in reserve for emergency purposes, or in the event of fire in any of the buildings. The mill and other buildings are equipped with electric light furnished from a 160 candle light dynamo, operated by a 10-horse power engine.

In connection with the mill the com-

pany has just erected a lixiviation plant of two 60-ton tanks and four 30-ton tanks. This plant is the property of a separate company but is under the direction of Mr. H. Meade, superintendent of the Barstow mill. Mr. Meade came to Southern California from Montana. He states that with the solution used and made by him he saves as high as 97 per cent. of gold and copper from the ores treated. There are now 17,000 tons of ore ready for treatment at this plant, a sufficient quantity to keep it busy for nearly two years, unless it is in the meantime enlarged. The Barstow mill is under the general management of Col. W. R. Woodard, vice-president and general manager of the Randsburg Railway Company.



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1-6-1900 p 6 THE FIFTY-STAMP MILL AT HARSTOW, SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, ON THE LINE OF THE SANTA FE PACIFIC RAILWAY.



The Only Line to Johannesburg

AND...
The Randsburg Gold Fields

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Lv. Los Angeles 10.10 AM | Lv. Johannesburg 9.00 PM
Ar. Barstow 3.40 PM | Lv. Barstow 1.30 AM
Johannesburg 6.50 PM | " Los Angeles 8.25 AM

Stage leaves Johannesburg for Ballarat Sundays and Thursdays 7 a.m.—Arrives at Johannesburg Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 p.m. Fare \$5.00

Free Chair Car to Barstow

Through Coach

Barstow to Johannesburg

DAILY TRAINS

Leave Johannesburg 9:00 pm
" Kramer 11:00 pm
" Barstow 1:30 am
Arrive San Bernardino 5:45 am
" Los Angeles 8:25 am
" Riverside 6:45 am
" Santa Ana 10:05 am
" San Diego 12:55 pm
" Redlands 1:35 am

Through coach between Johannesburg and Barstow daily. JNO. J. BYRNE, Gen. Pass. Agent, Los Angeles, Cal.

RANDBURG RAILWAY—

TIME CARD NO. 1

TO TAKE EFFECT MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1899,
AT 12:05 P.M.

No. 1, West	STATIONS	No. 2, East
Daily	Leave	Arrive
6:20 pm	Kramer	10:40 pm
8:00 pm	Fremont	10:00 pm
8:25 pm	St. Elmo	9:30 pm
8:50 pm	Johannesburg	9:00 pm
Daily	Arrive	Leave
		Daily

Train No. 2 has right of track over train No. 1 to Johannesburg.
Rules of the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad to govern the movements of trains on the Randburg Railway. W. R. WOODARD, General Manager.

CALIFORNIA EASTERN RAILWAY.

2	M	STATIONS	1
9:00 am	0	Lv. Blake	Ar 5:15 pm
9:40 am	9	Lv. Votrigger	Ar 4:35 pm
10:00 am	12	Lv. Blackburn	Ar 4:15 pm
10:40 am	26	Lv. Purdy	Ar 3:35 pm
11:15 am	30	Ar. Marvel	Lv 3:15 pm

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

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Vanderbilt, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, returning same day, distance 4 miles, fare \$1.00.
Ivanpah and Rosalie, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, returning Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 20 miles, fare \$4.
Good Springs and Sandy, Monday and Friday, returning Monday and Thursday, 45 miles, fare \$7.00.
Pahrump and Manse, Monday and Friday, returning Monday and Thursday, 81 miles, fare \$11.00.
Montgomery, 106 miles, stage to Manse, private conveyance.
Searchlight (or Summit Springs) Monday, Wednesday and Friday, returning same days, 25 miles, rail and stage fare from Blake, \$4.50.



Time for Trains after Sept. 25, 1899.

From	Leave	Arrive
Los Angeles for—		
Pasadena and	7:25 am	8:40 am
Garvanza	5:25 pm	6:40 pm

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of the Southwest

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Jul 13, '00

p 3

IN LONDON.

Copies of the Los Angeles Mining Review can be seen in London at the offices of Messrs. Crosby Lockwood & Sons, 7 Stationers' Hall Court, E. C.

The Colorado Springs Record says that a big London syndicate is going to build in Cripple Creek the largest electric transmission power plant for mining in the world. The estimated cost of it is \$2,500,000. 1-13-00 p 3

On another page of this number will be found a report of the consolidation of the Gold Mountain Mining Company's properties with those of the Copper Cliff Mining Company, the former being gold claims and the latter copper. Both properties are in Southern California, the Gold Mountain being at Acton, Los Angeles county and the copper claims near Koehn's Springs, Kern county, not far from Randsburg. The consolidated company is under the presidency of Dr. G. P. Gehring well known as an active mine operator in Los Angeles for several years past. 1-13-00 p 3

We learn that arrangements are being completed in respect to the Little Butte mine at Randsburg, Cal., whereby the Canadian stockholders in the company will have the right during a period of three months to make a thorough examination of the property and do such further development work on it as they may think necessary, with the privilege of buying the property at the expiration of the three months and forming a new company. 1-13-00 p 3

The sale of the copper mines at Copper City camp to the Union Development Company of Boston, and the erection of a lixiviation plant at that camp will make it one of the busiest spots in San Bernardino county—the imperial county of Southern California.

Los Angeles Mining Review

p 4

Mining Summary.

1-13-00 RANDBURG LETTER. 1/4

MORE WATER DEVELOPED-MINES YIELDING HANDSOMELY.

(Special Correspondence.)

RANDBURG, Cal., Jan. 10.—Exploration for water still continues, and the prospects are favorable for a couple more producing wells, in addition to those already in operation.

In Red Mountain Messrs. Cook and Crowell are pushing work and up to date have a fair supply of water. They are sinking a shaft to connect with the end of the tunnel and when connection is made, which will require about fifteen feet more of work, they will begin sinking at the point where the water has already been tapped.

Near El Paso peak, about eight miles northwest of town, the Yellow Aster company is sinking for water, and at a depth of forty or fifty feet it has begun to come in. The company purposes sinking to a considerable depth in an endeavor to tap a big water stratum which runs through the El Paso range, and which has opened up in several places on the opposite side of the mountain, but if it can be encountered at the site where the company is prospecting it can be carried to Randburg by gravity, and will require no hoisting except to the surface. In the event of finding a sufficient supply, the company will increase its crushing facilities by adding thirty stamps to the mill. It will also necessitate the employment of more men, both in the mill and mine.

The Croesus Mining Company, which owns the Pinmore and adjacent claims, is pushing work on its ten-stamp mill near Johannesburg, and expects to have it in operation in about ten days. The Randburg Water Company will furnish the water to be used by the mill and already has pipe laid to the mill-site.

Lou Burton and others have obtained a lease on the Windy mine and started up work. The Windy has been a pretty good producer, but has lain idle some time on account of the death of one of the men who were operating it.

The Johannesburg mill is loading up on Buckboard ore and will soon have enough to keep it running for a considerable time. The Buckboard will become the second mine of the district if it keeps up its present lick. At a depth of a little more than 200 feet the ledge is fourteen feet wide, ten feet of which is solid quartz, carrying values ranging from \$10 to \$25, and making a very handsome average.

The cyanide plant at the Blackhawk mill will be ready for operation as soon as the engine arrives and can be put in place.

Mr. White has just had 44 tons of ore, taken from his mine near the St. Elmo, milled at Barstow. The ore was low-grade, going about \$8 per ton, but as it represented only twenty days' work it was as profitable as a narrower vein of high-grade ore would have been.

Howard Squires has just returned from a visit to the Slate range where he and W. A. Oliver are working a silver mine. The latter part of this month they will send 20 tons of silver ore to the Selby works at San Francisco for treatment.

Mr. Dean, of Dean & Jones mine in the Slate range, passed through Johannesburg a few days ago on his way to Los Angeles with a gold brick from a recent clean-up. It is said that the output from the mine is \$4,000 every ten days, or \$12,000 per month.

Messrs. McClintock and Daly have finished the assessment work on several of their claims located across the valley from Garlock.

A dry crusher is being put up in connection with the cyanide plant at Garlock.

Messrs. Parker and Harris have just had a clean-up at the Johannesburg Reduction Works from a 17 1-2-ton run of ore from their lease on the Hector. They sent a six-pound brick to the mint as the result.

Dr. Slocum and wife have returned from a trip to the Panamint and have gone out to their mine, the Edna, located about six miles from Copper City. Some as fine specimens as have been seen in camp have been brought in from this property. No ore is being shipped as it is the intention of the owners to leave the ore on the dump until such time as they erect a mill of their own.

E. J. VAN DEVORT.

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RIVERSIDE. 1-13-00 1/4

The San Bernardino Sun states that the owners of the Iron Chief mine have decided to further develop it. The main shaft is now down 160 feet with four levels run. A considerable quantity of ore is being taken out which is shipped to the Selby Smelting works at Vallejo, Cal. The Iron Chief has been a steady producer and further development will, it is believed, make it one of the very best mines on the desert.

The Perris New Era states that E. J. Stewart, who lately arrived from Arizona, has been buying machinery for his mine near Perris.

At a meeting lately held of the miners of the Pinacate Mining district a resolution was adopted changing the by-laws so as to give thirty days instead of twenty for recording mines. Some discussion took place in regard to including the Menifee district in the Pinacate Mining district, as some contended that both would be mutually benefited by combining and making it one district instead of two. Nothing, however, was done in the matter, but it is thought it will be further ventilated at the next meeting, which will take place on the first Wednesday in February. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Chas. F. Smith, recorder; M. E. Bethurum, secretary.

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SAN BERNARDINO. 1-13-00 1/4

J. Ingersoll, one of the owners of the O. K. mine in the Virginia Dale district brought another gold brick in from the mine to San Bernardino last week, worth \$800, the result of a 30-ton run of ore.

The San Bernardino Free Press states that Isaac B. Reed of Virginia Dale, brought in some fine specimens of gold ore from the Oh My and Sweden No. 2 mines, in which he is interested. The samples were very rich in gold. Mr. Reed who is justice of the peace at Virginia Dale, says that a good deal of work is being done in that locality and that the mines are showing up well.

1-13-00 1/4 SAN DIEGO. p 4

D. C. Collier, Jr. has purchased from F. Gunahl the Cincinnati Bells and Gold King mines in the Banner district. The price paid is reported at \$10,000. There is a 20-stamp mill on the property.

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GOLD, - - -	50 Cents
SILVER, - - -	25 "
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GOLD, SILVER and COPPER - - -	\$1.25
Preliminary Chemical Tests by Stephens Process, - - -	25 Cents

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332 W. SECOND ST., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

1-13-00 1/4

Los Angeles Mining Review

Ja 13, '00

p 6

BIG SALE.

BOSTON COMPANY BUYS SAN BERNARDINO COPPER MINES.

From Mr. J. Irving Crowell of Los Angeles, who returned from Boston a few days ago, the following information has been obtained relative to the final details of the sale of the copper properties situated at Copper City Camp, 30 miles east of Randsburg, in the Morrow Mining district, San Bernardino county, Cal., and which formerly belonged to the United Yucca and the Feejic Mining companies. The properties comprise 38 claims and were purchased by the Union Development Company of Boston, organized for the purpose of purchasing these claims together with some other properties in Nova Scotia and some in Mexico. The company is a strong financial one, among its stockholders being several prominent banking men of Boston, Worcester and Springfield, Mass. Some Nova Scotia capitalists are also interested in it. The capital of the company, is \$5,000,000. Mr. J. Burpee Neely of Boston, is president, and the head office of the company is in the Equitable Building in that city.

The holdings of the company in California consist of six groups of copper claims at Copper City camp: Juanita, Silver Link, Henrietta, Carter Mountain, Yucca and Argus, and one group of ten gold claims—the Lenox—situated 30 miles north of Johannesburg. On this latter three shafts have been sunk, the deepest of which is 80 feet. Mill runs of the ore gave returns of \$80 in free gold, and from \$40 to \$60 to the ton in sulphurets.

The Nova Scotia holdings of the company include ten groups of gold claims, and the Mexican holdings two groups of gold and silver mines. In addition to all these the company owns the Enfield and Lillie group of copper mines in Montana.

Now that the transfer of the properties in San Bernardino county in this State, has been completed, it is the intention of the company to at once begin active development of them. A good deal of work had already been done upon them under Mr. Crowell's management, the shaft being down 212 feet. At that depth the purchasers were enabled to form a pretty accurate idea of the extent and value of the ore bodies and it was on that showing that they closed the deal.

It is a matter of interest to note that the camp is well supplied with water. Mr. Crowell put down eight wells, the deepest of which is 94 feet. From one of them, at a depth of only 32 feet, there are pumped every twenty-four hours 3000 gallons of water, actual measurement. This is but one more confirmation of the fact stated and repeated in this paper, which is, that there is no lack of water for mining purposes on the Desert. There is an abundance of water at depths easily attainable. In depositing its great bodies of gold, copper and other ores, Nature, so beautifully described as "the dearest Mother, still," acted in no niggard manner. With the ores she also provided the water but left the finding of it to those alone who would have the courage to seek for it.

The result of all this will be to give San Bernardino county another big copper camp, it having already one in the Ivanpah, north of Manvel.

1-13-00 p. 6

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YELLOW ASTER AND PINMORE.

(WASHINGTON, D. C.)—Please inform me of the price per share in the Yellow Aster mines, also in the Pinmore mine, and where stock can be bought, if there is any on the market?

Ans: There is no Yellow Aster stock on the market. In respect to the Pinmore (presumably the Pinmore at Johannesburg,) the question is here asked for the benefit of our inquirer if there is any stock in that mine for sale.

PACIFIC CON. M. CO.

(H. T. K., Philadelphia.)—Will you kindly advise me of the selling price per share of the stock of the Pacific Consolidated Mining Company, whose mines are at Red Rock, Cal., and which has, I understand, an office in your city. Will you also inform me if the company has mines in operation and whether there has any dividend been declared?

Ans: The shares of the Pacific Consolidated Mining Company have no market value at the present time. The company owns some claims at Red Rock, above Koehn's Springs, Kern county, in this State, but no work is at present being done upon them. The company has never declared a dividend.

L.A. Mining Review

Jan. 13, 1900 p. 6

1-13-1900
LIXIVIATION PLANT.

**ONE GOING TO BE ERECTED AT
COPPER CITY CAMP.**

Mr. J. Irving Crowell of Los Angeles, has just organized the Desert Chemical Company, to operate a lixiviation process, and which will be used for treating the ores at Copper City camp, San Bernardino county, in this State. The process is a new one and a plant to operate it will be erected at that camp. Although constructed to treat the ores of the Union Development Company, which owns the mines at Copper City, the plant will be owned by the Desert Chemical Company, a separate organization. Among its stockholders are A. L. Flanders, the big sugar man of Boston, F. C. Shapleigh, J. B. Neely, Eben L. Crowell, all of Boston, and Frederick W. Carter.

Machinery for the plant has been purchased, and its capacity will be 300 tons a day. Contracts for the treatment of 200 tons of ore a day have already been made.

A STRONG CORPORATION. **CONSOLIDATION OF GOLD MOUNTAIN AND COPPER CLIFF.**

The Gold Mountain Mining Company, whose mines are located at Acton and Randsburg, Cal., has consolidated with the Copper Cliff Mining Company, under the title of the Copper Cliff Mining Company, with the principal office at their mines at Acton, Cal. The union of the two companies, makes this a strong corporation, well officered, composed of active, hustling and successful business men. Dr. G. P. Gehring, the president of the company, is a well-known resident of Los Angeles, whose success in past ventures, will insure the prosperity of the company with such an able business man at its helm, as the guiding spirit. The president has been in the East for the past few months, placing the treasury stock on the market and arranging for the purchase of machinery, which will be used in developing the gold mines as well as the copper claims. The unusual and increasing demand for copper by the United States Government and all electrical companies with the advancing price of this metal, makes the development of copper a very profitable industry. The Copper Cliff Mining Company owns some of the very best claims in Southern California.

The four copper claims are the Monte del Cobre, Esmeralda, Rattlesnake and Copper Head. The Esmeralda is a veritable mountain of copper ore. The close proximity of the mines to Koehn's Springs, near Randsburg, where there is a reduction plant, stamp mills and cyanide plant, is of great advantage. The assays of the copper ore from the claims give \$30 in copper and \$17 in gold per ton. Dividends can be easily earned without the erection of a smelter or other expensive plant. The gold claims assay from \$25 to \$1,500 per ton, the ore being rich and high grade, and easily worked. Experts estimate that the mines contain at least \$5,000,000 at 1,000 feet depth.

One of the gold mines is the famous Escondido Grande near Acton, Los Angeles county, having produced already nearly \$400,000 at only 100 feet depth. This mine alone should pay handsomely, as soon as proper machinery for the working of the ore is installed. A description of the Escondido Grande mine with map and illustrations of it, and other properties belonging to the company was published in the Mining Review on April 1, 1899. The mines are situated in the Cedar Mining district, of which Acton, on the line of the Southern Pacific railway, is the chief town. There are a number of mines worked in the Cedar district and three quartz mills are in operation—two of 5 stamps and one of 10 stamps. Mr. L.

F. Parsons now visiting Colorado, said, in an article on this district: "In opening up the old Escondido, now owned by Dr. Gehring of Los Angeles, upon which a 250-foot tunnel in one place and a 350-foot tunnel with a 125-foot winze and 50-foot shaft, had already been developed, his men discovered the old ledge in a 25-foot winze, sunk at the end of the main tunnel. This property in former years, produced heavily of high-grade ore. It being no uncommon thing for them to run from \$200 to \$250 from the stringer, which averaged from 8 to 12 inches in width. Just below the property, in the cañon, is a small spring which supplied water for some seven or eight arrastras, which the Spaniards used to work up rich rock taken from this stringer. The remainder of these arrastras are still on the ground. With the striking of this ledge, which at the time I visited the property was about 2 feet wide, with the stringer on the hanging wall, which would run about \$150. The doctor has the promise of opening up a very fine body of high-grade ore. He has purchased a steam arrastra, which will be erected on the property during the coming month, and is working seven men, having spent several hundred dollars, in cleaning out these old tunnels, shafts, etc. He proposes to work the property systematically and open up the ore, only taking out sufficient to pay the current expenses."

In order to provide sufficient funds to install necessary machinery to mill the gold ore economically, the company has placed on the market the treasury stock of the company, the proceeds of which will be devoted to developing the claims, whereby handsome dividends can be assured to investors. It is approximately estimated on a conservative basis, that a good mill will earn big profits on ore valued even at \$25 per ton; and the stock of the Copper Cliff Mining Company, at its present low price, seems to be a good investment, for the company expects to pay a dividend by next July on the treasury stock. The consolidation of these two mining companies into one company, under one management makes it strong, and the enterprise with the ability of its officers and directors promises bright returns. The Copper Cliff stock is now listed on the Philadelphia Petroleum and Stock Exchange, where this stock can be traded in. No doubt but this stock will advance to par as soon as the company begins operations. The gold claims on being properly worked will yield big profits and offer every inducement to prosecute further development. The offices of the Copper Cliff Mining Company are Dr. G. P. Gehring, president; A. R. Collins, treasurer; J. Peterson, secretary.

The principal office of the company is

Ja 13, '00

at the mines at Acton, Los Angeles county, Cal., with branch offices at Los Angeles and Philadelphia. The eastern office is at 139 South Fifth street, Philadelphia, Pa. From any one of these offices information relating to the company will be cheerfully furnished to all inquirers.

Mr. William Reed, Investment broker No. 137 South Fifth street, Philadelphia, Pa., is selling the stock of the company and who will send prospectuses pertaining to the company to prospective purchasers of the stock of the company. The consolidation of these properties under one management is an excellent opportunity for safe and profitable mining investment. 1-13-1900 28

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California Capital Wanted

A California Company---A California Property.

The Mojave desert contains a copper belt as rich as that of Arizona. The Rand, the Copper World and the Peacock mines prove that the desert mines will hold out with depth. The Vera Copper Mining Company has been incorporated to develop 12 copper claims in the Morrow Mining District. Our ores are exceptionally rich and our prospects unsurpassed. Five thousand shares of the Capital Stock of this company are offered to the public at 75 cents, par value \$1.00, and 5000 shares at par, on the installment plan, 60 per cent. cash, balance in four quarterly payments of 10 per cent. each.

Capital Stock, \$50,000—50,000 shares. All stock non-assessable. Samples of ore, maps, reports and assays can be seen at the office.

Call or write for Prospectus.

VERA COPPER MINING CO.

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Assistant Chemist Consolidated Kansas City S. and R. Co., Argentine, Kan.

120 North Main Street Los Angeles, Cal.

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VERA COPPER MINING CO.

WILL BEGIN WORK ON THEIR SAN BERNARDINO PROPERTIES.

In another column in this number will be found the advertisement of the Vera Copper Mining Company, whose offices are in the Laughlin Building on South Broadway. This company owns about 270 acres of mineral land, comprising twelve claims situated in the Morrow Mining District, San Bernardino county, Cal., about eighteen miles north of Barstow on the line of the Santa Fe-Pacific. The claims are in the center of the great copper belt of San Bernardino county and the work done upon them show the existence of extensive copper ore bodies.

The ores of the camp are principally oxides, with some sulphides and carbonates. The ledges are well defined, from two to five feet in width, carrying an average of from 10 to 20 per cent. copper, 4 to 9 ounces silver and a small amount of gold. (Oxidized ores rarely carry a large amount of gold at the surface, but usually improve in that respect as depth is reached and less leached ore is encountered.) Sorted ore for shipping assays from 24 to 40 per cent. copper. The ore carries sufficient iron for fluxing and generally sufficient lime. There is, however, sufficient lime in the near vicinity that can be obtained at a nominal cost. The top ores of this camp can all be leached and made into copper sulphate or copper cement at very small cost. No zinc, antimony or arsenic occurs in any of the ores of the district.

A limited number of shares in the company will be sold for development purposes. The directors of the company are well-known Southern California men; they are: Geo. Greely King, president; A. Russell Crowell, vice-president; F. H. Smith, secretary; A. B. Tomlinson, treasurer; all of Los Angeles, and W. D. M. Hathorn, of Compton, Cal. Mr. A. Russell Crowell is general manager of the company.

THE PANAMINT COUNTRY

1-20-1900 p. 1

COMPREHENSIVE REPORT ON ITS MINERAL FORMATION,
ITS IMMENSE RICHES, MINES THAT ARE BEING
WORKED,---CAPITAL GOING IN.

[Written for the Mining Review.]

BALLARAT, Cal., Jan. 15, 1900.—Telescope, or Panamint mountains, dividing Death and Panamint valleys, are at present the scene of much activity. Ballarat, the distributing point, is assuming considerable commercial importance. Many buildings are in course of construction and preliminary steps are being taken for the erection of others in the near future. The site adopted for the town is well chosen as it is centrally located for the many mining properties in the adjacent mountains, easy of access with railroad communications and has an unlimited supply of water that can be obtained by sinking wells from 20 to 70 feet in depth.

The Panamint valley in which Ballarat is situated is the floor of a dried-up lake, which, through the dessicating period and other natural causes, gradually assumed its present condition. To the east of the town of Ballarat butting along the western slope of the mountain range, enormous benches of gravel have been deposited through the agency of water. The composition of the deposits is of material forming the mountain range. The floors of gravel, sand, clay and infusorial earth are from a few to fifty feet in depth. The quartzite, lime and eruptive rocks butting up against the gravel benches, were at one time bold, perpendicular cliffs, against whose sides the waters of the Pacific ocean did at one time beat. The Panamint and Death valleys were probably at one period an arm of the Pacific ocean, forming a great inland sea, having connection with the main body of the ocean to the southeast. The great Sierra Nevada was then but lowlands, which had at a former geological period come up from the ocean's depths. To the west, beyond the Coast range, was a body of land that was gradually sinking, of which the Farrallones and a few islands to the south and north are now visible. While the subsidence was going on an uplift was taking place. To the east, as far as the Rocky mountains, a vast expanse of water existed, dotted with islands. The floor of the Pacific was gradually ascending from out of the oceans depth, forming islands, dividing the ocean into numerous inland seas; and as the uplift continued, barriers arose cutting off communication with the main body of water, forming what had been once a great inland sea into a system of lakes.

During this period in consequence of the great humidity of the atmosphere, conditions existed admitting of luxuriant vegetable growth, that permitted the existence of numerous animal life, as is demonstrated from the numerous fossils belonging to the vegetable and animal kingdom met with in many places, in the adjacent mountain ranges. What is now known as the Great Basin was being formed; what was formerly great mud flats and islands were still rising, forming the great mountain ranges and valleys of today. The tremendous dynamical force exerted was parting the earth's crust in its weaker places, making cracks or fissures, through which the older melted rocks came up, producing volcanos in the valleys and mountains, down whose sides rivers of molten lava flowed. These fractures subsequently became the mineral bearing veins of today. That the present site of Ballarat was at one time the bed of a portion of the ocean can hardly be doubted as the infusorial earth which is in part composed of minute shells, which could not have existed without water.

The Telescope or Panamint mountains are composed of lime, quartzite, slates, granite, mica, schists, gneiss, porphyry, trachyte, and other rocks, belonging to the sedimentary, metamorphic and eruptive species of rocks. The mountain has been built upon a granite base. Through dynamical force, attended with tremendous volcanic activity in places, the mountains had attained an altitude of 11,000 feet or over, which through erosion has been cut down to their present elevation. The tremendous force exerted during the uplifting periods, had in many places shattered and twisted the rocks, materially changing the form and position in which they were originally laid down. There were several periods of mountain building, all attended with seismic action. As yet but few fossils have been found in the Panamint except on the east side of the range. At an elevation of about 5,000 feet several mollusks and other fossils have been met with. They are in a gray lime stone. The great heat and pressure producing the crystalline rocks have obliterated the fossils belonging to organic life. In other ranges adjacent, beautiful and perfect fossils have been found. Huge dikes of trachyte, porphyry, diorite, rhyolite and

eruptive rocks from the earth's depths traverse the mountain having a general trend of north and south. The fractures produced during the uplifting and volcanic periods, through the action of hot water, charged with carbonic acid, soda and other mineral solvents, gradually received the metals with which the waters were charged, either in solution or suspension, and also dissolving the broken lime and other rocks in the fractures, substituting the latter for the former and gradually conveying the latter to other distant repositories. The metals that had been deposited probably came from the melted rocks below which had been leached out by the waters percolating through them under pressure.

In some of the quartz, porphyry and rhyolites gold exists. In one instance a piece of rhyolite was found to be very rich in gold, also the quartz-porphyry contains that and other metals, which leads to the theory that the veins derived their precious and base metals from the eruptive rocks. Vast bodies of indurated quartzite, honeycombed and iron stained can be seen on every hand in the mountain range. This probably also contributed some of its matter during the formation of the veins or ledges. In many places evidence of former hot springs exists. Great masses of volcanic tufa have been deposited, which is comminuted volcanic matter disintegrated and carried to its present beds, and cemented together through the action of the lime in the water which deposited it. One body, having a depth of several hundred feet by about one-half mile in width and over a mile in length, has been exposed by sub-aerial erosion. This great mass of tufa came from Telescope Peak that in ages ago was an active volcano, emitting great quantities of lava and other volcanic matter plainly seen on every side. The whole mountain range, excepting small areas have been subject to volcanic periods as many craters are plainly discernible throughout its entire length some forty miles or more, and a large percentage of the mountain's structural material is composed of eruptive rocks that have been forced up either in a plastic or fluid state, sufficiently so in the latter stage as to admit of its running long distances from where it was erupted.

The great cañons cutting the range at right angles, in many instances owe their origin to ice, being originally formed during the ice age, subsequently enlarged by sub-aerial erosion and torrential floods, which agency is still enlarging them at the present time, forming the great falls, precipices and beautiful scenery that only can be appreciated by being seen.

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The mines being worked at present have an altitude of from 1,800 to 3,000 feet above sea level with a northerly and southerly trend as a general strike, and lie in the older crystalline limestone and other metamorphic and eruptive rocks or in their contacts. The surface ores have, through oxidation become partially free admitting of treatment by milling process. Where sufficient oxidation has not taken place cyanide treatment has to be resorted to. When depth is obtained the probabilities are they will be so coated and associated with the base metals that either smelting or the cyanide process will only answer for successful and economical treatment.

The principal mines open are at Tuba, Jail and Pleasant cañons and Mineral Hill, on the western slope of the mountain range, and at Anvil Springs and Gold Hill, on the eastern slope. At Tuba a Bryan mill, capable of handling 25 tons daily has been erected. At Jail a 3-stamp mill is in operation; at Pleasant cañon the Ratcliff Consolidated Gold Mining Company (Ltd.) have 20 stamps in operation. The ore is carried from the latter mining company's property by an improved tramway, at slight cost for transportation, while at Gold Hill the Death Valley Mining Company has been performing development work in opening up its properties and exposing the nature, extent, and value of its ores. As far as development has progressed, the exposure has warranted the commencement of erecting a reduction plant, as a large well-defined vein of auriferous base ore has been developed, showing in places a vein of 16 feet and over of solid ore. This section in the near future will become an important factor in the gold production of the State. The veins are large, the nature of the ground admitting of extraction at a minimum expense with water and fuel handy.

At Anvil Springs, though the veins are not so large, they can also be worked with profit under intelligent management. Abundance of pure water is obtainable in all the sections where the mines are situated for milling and other purposes. In fact the whole mountain range is well supplied with water, which only needs piping from its fountain head to the mines. In some cases there are sufficient quantities for power, notably in Surprise and Hunopa cañons. Upon the mountain sides there are thousands of acres of Pinyon timber growing which will furnish fuel and timbers for a long time to come.

The section has had a slow but healthy growth. Two obstacles have greatly retarded its progress; one being lack of capital, the owners being unable to develop their properties sufficiently to enable cheap extraction and placing plants for reduction of the ores. The other, lack of cheap transportation, the ores as a general thing not being of sufficient grade to admit of shipping to distant reduction works, in some cases as far as 70 miles, producing difficulties in successful working of the properties which only capital could overcome. But capital is now taking hold, and with the advent of a railroad the whole section will have new life infused into it and become one of the busiest sections of the State and a large producer of the precious metals.

R. DECKER

Mining Summary.

RANDSBURG LETTER.

PROGRESS OF THE RAND DISTRICT DURING THE LAST YEAR.

[Special Correspondence.]

RANDBURG, Cal., Jan. 17, 1900.—It may not be out of place to summarize briefly what the Rand district has accomplished in 1899.

During the year the crushing facilities of the district have been augmented by the erection and operation of the Yellow Aster Company's thirty-stamp mill, the Ophir five-stamp mill at the Black Hawk mine, and the Croesus Company's ten-stamp mill at the Pinmore mine near Johannesburg. This makes a stampage increase of forty-five over that of the preceding year, which, added to the stamps previously in action, makes a total of fifty-nine within the confines of the district, and all are, or will be within ten days, running steadily on ore. In addition to the above it must also be borne in mind that one or more batteries of the big mill at Barstow are kept busy most of the time running on Rand district ore.

In a leaching way, two cyaniding plants have been erected; one at the Johannesburg mill and the other at the Blackhawk mine. These have a combined capacity of forty tons, and while their work has only had to do with tailings, the amount of gold which they have put out, and which is considerable, would otherwise have been lost.

Of mining failures during the year there have been none of any consequence, except the Little Butte which has again started up and is hopeful of retrieving itself, while the successes have been numerous, and the end of the year saw quite a few mines added to the list which made the year 1898 so marked in the history of the camp.

Of the future but passing comment is necessary. The district is now "on its feet" in great shape, and enough mines are working to keep it going for the next two decades to come.

The Little Butte mine started up last week under the supervision of Dr. Doolittle, who has, or is going to reorganize the company. The Little Butte is a good property, and if the new management profits by the experience of its predecessor it will prove successful in its operations.

Messrs. Willard and Hammond have leased the Val Verde mine and have a force of six men at work taking out ore. This ore is running \$20 or better, and is taken from a face three feet wide.

McCormick and Powers have recently taken out a lot of low-grade ore from the G. B. mine, and are having it milled at the Johannesburg mill.

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In the vicinity of the G. B. several mines are in operation, among them the Baltic, the Stanford and the Gold Coin. On the latter, on the east end, Van Lousway and partners have a lease and are getting out some good ore.

In the Stringer district the Santa Ana, Napoleon, Merced and others are being

worked by leasers, and are making considerably more than wages.

G. W. Fox returned Monday from a visit to "Topsy" Johnson's copper claim, twenty-five miles east of here, which he says is showing up very promisingly. The vein is opened up by a tunnel and a shaft 214 feet deep, where work was suspended because of the owner's inability to cope with the water without a pumping plant. At this point, however, there is a big body of copper ore which runs about 13 per cent. with a small percentage of gold and silver. Mr. Johnson is now confining his work to one of the upper levels of the mine, and has opened up a pretty body of ore.

1-20-00 p 4 E. J. VAN DEVORT.

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RIVERSIDE.

Advices received at Perris from England state that it is probable the English company operating mines near Perris will purchase the Santa Rosa mine. There is a good 20-stamp mill on the mine and the entire plant for working and milling is first-class. This mine and plant is owned by Hook Brothers, who have bonded it to Mr. Varcoe. It is understood his bond expires in March, at which time, if the property is not purchased by him, New Yorkers, who will have the mine pumped for examination and mill-run test made, will undoubtedly purchase the property.

[Riverside Enterprise:] The Eagle Mountain Gold Mining Company has placed on record affidavits to the effect that the necessary amount of work has been done on the mines of the company to hold them. 1-20-1900

[Perris New Era:] C. H. Briggs has filed location notices for the Octavia and Minnehaha mines in the Winchester district and D. T. Hays filed on the Ladysmith mine in the Pinon district.

SAN DIEGO.

Judge Torrance has made an order directing Receiver Isaac Trumbo of the Golden Cross mines to make a preliminary survey of the mining claims and to do all acts and things necessary to secure a patent to the property in the name of L. W. Blinn, presiding trustee.

Development work is being pushed on the Kentuck S. mine at Banner. The tunnel being run in the side of the mountain to connect with the main shaft is expected to be reached in a few days.

Several parties are making an effort to get hold of the Ranchita mine, which was purchased some time ago by Gail Borden for \$150,000 and is now deeply involved in litigation. Capitalists are anxious to extract some of the hidden wealth in the mine. It is claimed that the Helvetia will probably be working in another month. This mine is a rich one, but has lain idle for a long time on account of the water in the shafts.

Mr. Gilson is developing his copper mine on Red Hill, between Julian and Stonewall.

A shaft is being sunk in the Ready Relief mine by Bailey Bros. The Baileys also own the Redmond mine, which is opposite the Ready Relief and on the other side of Banner creek. Heretofore the ore from the Redmond has been hoisted to the surface and transported across the creek to the Ready Relief mill. The intention of the Baileys is to sink a shaft in the Ready Relief to a sufficient depth so that a tunnel can connect the two mines and the ore from the Redmond can be transferred to the Ready Relief through the tunnel and from there hoisted to the surface, doing away with the hoisting at the Redmond.

Discoveries have recently been made in San Diego county of several varieties of rare and useful minerals. The latest find is that of a diamond, which, according to the San Diego Sun, was recently brought into the city by a German, who refused to tell where he found the stone. The diamond is said to weigh in the rough about five and a half carats.

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SMEITER AT THE NEEDLES.**DEFINITE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT ONE WILL BE BUILT.**

In respect to the statement published some time ago that a smelter would be built at the Needles, on the Colorado River, the Eye, of Needles, San Bernardino county, Cal., prints a letter from Mr. C. S. Corning of Los Angeles, to Mr. Dan Murphy of Needles, confirming the statement, stating that the deal had been closed and that work would be begun on the smelter as soon as the machinery could be shipped. The following is the text of the letter:

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 8, 1900—Mr. Dan Murphy: I leave for Chicago Thursday, 11th, to be gone about three weeks, on which trip I will complete all purchases and see all material shipped before I leave. When you run across any producers of ore in that district will you kindly tell them that a smelter is a sure go at Needles.

"CORNING."

In reference to this the Eye says:

"Mr. Corning is now on his way to Chicago to close the contract with Fraser & Chalmers for two sixty-ton stacks of the latest improved patterns capable of handling all classes of ores. A suitable location has been obtained, the deed for which is now deposited with Monaghan & Murphy in escrow to be turned over to Mr. Corning when the construction work of the smelter is well under way.

"Too much credit cannot be given Mr. Dan Murphy for his untiring efforts in the interest of Needles, as through his handiwork almost entirely has the present smelter proposition been brought to a head."

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In another part of this number we print a letter to Mr. Dan Murphy of Needles, Cal., taken from the Eye, of that city, stating that arrangements have been completed for the erection of a smelter at the Needles, Cal.

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GOLDEN CROSS MINES.**RECEIVER FILES NOVEMBER REPORT OF RECEIPTS, ETC.**

Receiver Isaac Trumbo of the Golden Cross mines has filed in the Superior Court of San Diego, his third report, covering the month of November. The value of the clean-up for the month was \$22,959.25, and the receipts from other sources, \$863.30, making the total income, \$23,822.55. The amount on hand in the bank on November 1 was \$29,273.52. The total amount paid out during the month for the benefit of the property in the receiver's possession was \$25,011.96, leaving a balance on hand on November 30 of \$28,084. The pay roll for the month amounted to \$7200, and the fuel bill to \$700. Current bills amounting to \$12,100 remained unpaid at the end of the month.

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BORACIC ACID PLANT.

The Columbia Mining and Chemical Company is erecting a plant near Daggett, San Bernardino county, Cal., for the manufacture of boracic acid. Among those who are interested in the company are: Dr. Howard Umphries, Capt. J. I. Cutter and Mr. C. B. Bromley.

KAOLIN DEPOSITS.**MAY GIVE RISE TO AN IMPORTANT INDUSTRY.**

[Los Angeles Times:] The kaolin deposits recently discovered in the El Cajon Valley of San Diego county may give rise to an important industry. According to recent reports the clay is of remarkably fine quality, having few equals in the world. The San Diego Vidette quotes the parties interested in the deposit as saying that analysis shows it to be the finest clay in America and only equaled by the celebrated French deposit from which the Sevres ware is made. The following analysis is published:

	Per cent.
Silica	62.30
Aluminum	20.50
Iron	Trace
Lime	2.20
Magnesia25
Water	11.60
Moisture	3.10
Total	99.95

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FOR SALE, WHOLE OR PART.
A PARTY owning 5 claims, near the Kern River, Kern county, Cal., wants to dispose of them or associate some one with him to develop them. The ledge shows ten feet in width on the surface and assays of the ore run from \$5.18 to \$160 in gold per ton. All of the ore prospects free gold. The country formation is granite and porphyry. Two shafts, one 42 feet, the other 50 feet, have been sunk, besides tunnels, drifts, etc. Plenty of water for power and timber on the claims. For further information address F. M. Stone, 1401 West Ninth street, Los Angeles.

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WANT TO SELL.

A PARTY owning a group of gold claims in the Virginia Dale district, San Bernardino County, Cal., will deed an interest in the group to one who will erect a 5-stamp mill upon the property and make such other improvements as will enable the ore to be milled. There are 8 claims in the group, and well known to contain rich ore, but owner has not the means to develop them. For information address "Dale" care of Mining Review, Los Angeles.

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The Golden Cross mines, in San Diego county, Cal., seem doomed to be everlastingly in the courts. Mary E. Redges, the Golden Cross Mining and Milling Company, T. S. Fuller and Mrs. E. C. Fuller have filed a notice in the Superior Court of San Diego, of their intention to appeal to the Supreme Court from the order made on Nov. 9, 1899, quashing the notices issued to H. L. Titus, the alleged attorney for the Golden Cross Mining and Milling Company and others, and also from the order made and entered striking out the objections filed by all the above named parties to the application of Receiver Isaac Trumbo for the erection of a cyanide plant, and also from the order granting Receiver Trumbo's motion.

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SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS.

In an editorial on "Our Underground Health," the Los Angeles Times very correctly states that "the widely-prevailing impression that mining is a series of gambles, which impression has been chiefly fostered through reckless speculation on the stock exchange, has been gradually disappearing among moneyed men in this section, as the handsome returns from legitimate mining have shown," and then adds;

"That the profits of mining, when conducted in a businesslike manner, will bear comparison to those of any other kind of business, can be proved from statistics. The numerous mines in California that pay their owners regular monthly dividends are examples of what may be done by honest and capable management in this line. Most of these mines were acquired by the owners for an insignificant percentage of their present value, or even of the profits they have paid. The San Francisco Chronicle recently called attention to an instance of this kind, where English investors paid \$300,000 for an unexplored mountain in Shasta county, and are now drawing \$1,000,000 a year in net profits, with at least \$30,000,000 more in sight. Nearer home at Randsburg, there are several mines which were bought a few years ago for a trifling sum, and are today yielding their owners a princely income."

These are facts that are becoming better known, with the result that the development of prospects and mines in Southern California and adjacent territory is steadily increasing year by year. There is no boom business about it, it is a steady and substantial progress, and in addition to local capital there is a large amount of outside capital being invested.

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The Sun of San Bernardino, Cal., has done splendid work for its county in its special illustrated number for 1900. It consists of two parts in addition to the regular news portion, and contains well-written accounts of the various resources of San Bernardino county and its productions during the year 1899. Among the special articles is one on the mines of the county, showing that San Bernardino possesses a greater variety of minerals than any other county in the State. The number is well printed on calendered paper and handsomely illustrated, nor should mention be omitted that the work on it was all done in the Sun office. These special numbers are grand missionaries. They all do good, and it is safe to say that this one just issued by the Sun will do a whole lot of good to San Bernardino county.

Here is further evidence of there being an abundance of water in the Rand district, Southern California, for mining and all other purposes. Our correspondent in this issue says that the Yellow Aster Company, which is sinking a new well eight miles from Randsburg, struck a flow of water at a depth of 380 feet that rose forty feet in the well, and is coming in so fast that a new pump will have to be put in in order to permit of deeper sinking.

Mr. Lew E. Aubury, assayer, Los Angeles, brought to the office of this paper this week a bar of gold weighing 161.06 ounces the value of which is about \$2,500. It came from the cyanide plant which Mr. Aubury installed sometime ago at Picacho, San Diego county.

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The Panamint country, one of the best mining regions in California, has a new town, called Borin, situated in the State.

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We have received a copy of the first number of a new mining paper published at San Francisco, entitled "The California Miner," devoted, as stated in the the head line, "to the interests of the Miners' Association, and mines and mining in general."

JAN 27

Mining Summary.

RANDBURG LETTER.

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THE YELLOW ASTER HAS STRUCK PLENTY MORE WATER.

The Little Butte Has Started Up—Big Butte's Big Mill Run—Output of the Red Dog Mill, its Force to be Doubled—Panamint Mines.

[Special Correspondence.]

RANDBURG, Cal., Jan. 24.—The Yellow Aster Company is pushing work on the Reddy well, eight miles distant from town, and at a depth of 380 feet the water has risen forty feet in the shaft and is coming in so fast that new pumps will have to be put in in order to permit of deeper sinking. If pumping available not, tunnels will be run in from both sides of the shaft at the present depth, and this it is believed will hold and furnish sufficient water to supply the company's present and future needs.

The Little Butte Company has started up work in earnest under its new management and it now looks as though something tangible would be accomplished.

The Big Butte Company had a big mill run at the Johannesburg mill last week, and the product was a brick worth several thousand dollars. The company is now working on the east end of the claim at a depth of over 200 feet and is getting out some very pretty ore.

The Blackhawk mine, owing to complications, has shut down, but it is hoped only temporarily.

The owners on the Stanford and Gold Coin claims, which join each other on the east and west end respectively, are pushing a drift at a depth of about 200 feet to connect the two, and when that is done they will begin taking out the ore which they are now passing through, and which is pretty high-grade.

The output of the Red Dog mill at Johannesburg last year, outside of the tailings, of which 6,000 tons were worked by cyanide, was \$121,000. This is a pretty big figure when it is considered that the mill only ran twelve hours a day. The mill company has recently made a number of long-time contracts for ore, and before the end of the week will put another force at work in the mill and run two twelve-hour shifts. This means that their daily crushing in the future will approximate thirty tons, instead of fifteen as heretofore.

The Buckboard people have about got their new hoist in position and in a few days will begin taking out ore at a stope now started at the 200-foot level. At this depth the ore body is ten feet thick, and a fifty-ton lot recently taken therefrom and worked at the Johannesburg mill ran \$19 to the ton. A few months ago this mine could have been bought for \$1000. Since then \$25,000 has been refused.

The Ashford Mining Company was reorganized last week by the election of J. J. Miller, W. W. Godsmark, C. J. McDivitt, M. R. Craig and Harold Ash-

ford as the board of directors. The first three named were subsequently elected president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer. The company owns the King Solomon group of mines, which is located on the hill that marks the line between Randburg and Johannesburg. Of the group, the King Solomon and Hector are being worked and each is producing fairly well.

Borin, the new town in the Slate Range country, will start out with a postoffice, a general merchandise store and a local population of about fifty. It will also be the distributing point for a large mining section, and promises to become a place of some importance.

From the Panamint country good reports still continue to come in. At the Ratcliff mine the tramway is about finished and within a week or two the mill will be pounding away on ore.

At Mineral Hill the new mill is nearly completed and on the World Beater and Cooper mines two mills are at work. Parties who have recently been out there say that when the mills now in course of construction are in operation, the reduction of ore will amount to 100 tons per day, and putting a conservative estimate on the value of the ore will credit the district with an output of \$60,000 per month. At this rate the old Panamint country—that, heretofore supposed barren waste whose domain popular verdict has hardly considered a fitting preserve for the jackal and crow—will put out the coming year nearly one million dollars, or one-fifteenth of California's product for the year 1899.

E. J. VAN DEVORT.

SUNDRY OIL NOTES.

The locating of oil lands has extended from Mojave station to other parts of the desert and large tracts are being taken up. Thomas McFarland of San Bernardino, from Death Valley reports that people around Mojave, Caliso, and other points have gone completely crazy over the oil business and are locating wherever they think there is the slightest indication of oil. 1-27-00 p. 7

The first engine of the Southern Pacific Railroad equipped at the shops in Kern City for burning crude oil instead of coal, was given a trial trip. The trial proved a success and now other locomotives on the line will be similarly equipped. 1-27-1900 p. 7

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INQUIRIES ABOUT MINES.

THE PINMORE MINE.

(WASHINGTON, D. C.) Can you give me some particulars of the Pinmore mine, located in the Rand district of Southern California? Is the mine being worked and is ore being milled?

Ans.—The Pinmore mine, near Johannesburg, in the Rand district, was purchased some time ago by a company incorporated as the Croesus Mining Company, capitalised at \$100,000 in shares of \$1 each. The directors of the company are: W. W. Godsmark, Robert F. Price, Capt. Coulson and F. Hyman, all of whom are well known and men of standing. A 10-stamp mill is now being erected at the mine, which it is expected will be ready for operation in the early part of next month. The ore is high-grade, what has been milled giving an average of \$35 in gold per ton. Considerable development has been done on the property and is still being done. We do not know whether any stock in the company is for sale or not. 1-27-00

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1-27-00 p. 4 RIVERSIDE.

The Perris New Era says that Perris has had more capitalists, looking for mines, real estate and other chances to invest money, during the past ten days than have been known for a couple of years.

The Menifee mine, located near Perris, has been sold to an eastern syndicate, and Superintendent Judson has been in Los Angeles buying new machinery to be added to the present plant.

A. S. White and W. A. Hoyt claim to have made a rich find of gold in property owned by them in the hills across the Santa Ana river in West Riverside. The surface outcroppings of their ledge assay \$11 a ton, and at a depth of twenty feet they have struck rock which assays \$30 to the ton, the discoverers claim.

[Riverside Enterprise:] The Gavilan mine, one of the best propositions in this district has temporarily shut down. The mine is owned by an English company and the immediate cause of its suspension is supposed to be due to the depression of the London market.

p. 4 p. 4 SAN BERNARDINO. 1-27-00

[The Sun:] Last week one of the Kennitt and Pahl teams came in with seven tons of Rose mine ore; today two stages have gone to the mines loaded to the guards with humanity and light freight.

Judge Auchinachie has just returned from a very satisfactory prospecting trip to the Chuckawalla mountains. He reports the weather delightful after leaving Salton.

[Needles Eye:] Frank V. Gaffy, who has been in charge of the mining development work at Gier's Landing for the past few months, came up the river last Wednesday, all work at the mines having closed down.

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1-27-1900 SAN DIEGO. p. 4

[Escondido Times:] The stamp mill at the Escondido gold mines has been running on ore from the Roberts mine.

The Owens mine, which was bought by Denis Clark some time ago, has twenty-five men at work and all the ore is being taken out that the mill can handle.

A shaft is being sunk in the Ready Relief mine by Bailey Bros. The Baileys also own the Redmond mine, which is opposite the Ready Relief and on the other side of the Banner creek.

Development work is being pushed on the Kentucky S mine at Banner. The tunnel being run in the side of the mountain to connect with the main shaft is in over 900 feet already and the main shaft is expected to be reached in a few days. A compressed air drill is being used on the work.

Joseph Moore of Arizona recently bought a prospect adjoining the Shenandoah mine at Mesa Grande. He has the shaft down a hundred feet already and is greatly encouraged. When he started, the ledge was merely a thread, and at the 100-foot level it has widened out to eighteen inches and assays over \$100 to the ton. He has been hauling the ore to Banner, a distance of twenty miles, but now is fixing up the Shenandoah mill and will run that.

RADEMACHEE DISTRICT.

COMING TO THE FRONT AS A GOOD MINING COUNTRY.

Searles Borax Works in Active Operation—Telephone Line Built—Development of Some Big Properties—Leaching Plant to be Erected.

(Special Correspondence.)

SEARLES, Kern County, Cal., Feb.

5.—This section of the desert is slowly but surely coming to the front as a mining country. One has only to spend a day at this small, but busy trading center, to be convinced of that fact. One day spent here will give one a better idea of what is being done in all that large territory lying north of Randaburg and Johannesburg; then a week spent in driving about from one place to another.

The old Searles borax works north of here, is at present the scene of great activity. It is now the property of the Pacific Borax Co., of which Mr. F. M. Smith of Oakland, known as the "Borax King," is president and general manager. It is Mr. Smith's intention to keep the plant running up to its full capacity, and judging from the amount of borax that is now being hauled to the railroad at Johannesburg, and the oil and other supplies that are being hauled out to the works, it is safe to say that he is doing so. Mr. Chas. J. Teagle, the merchant here, who has the contract to haul all this freight, is at present the busiest man on the desert, and his natural energy and push are standing him in good stead. Among other enterprises he has built up and has in operation, is a telephone line eleven miles long, connecting his store with Johannesburg and the outside world, and which has already been a great help to him and to the whole district. There is plenty of room here for more men of nerve and push like Mr. Teagle and they are sure to find a hearty welcome.

Messrs. Dean and Jones are moving along in a quiet but determined way developing their mines, and at the same time keeping their 10-stamp mill running night and day, turning out bullion in very satisfactory quantity every month, all of which is, no doubt, very gratifying to Mr. Dean, for it is the result of his tenacity of purpose and his unflinching will, by which he has overcome obstacles and discouraging accidents that would have defeated 99 out of every 100 men. All that is passed now, and he is on the high road to that prosperity he so richly deserves.

Mr. Meredith has again got possession of the Meredith mine, which is close to the Dean mine, and is putting on a force of men to work it. This is the property he bonded to the Slate Range Co., and which failed to take it. Notwithstanding this the mine will soon be a bullion producer.

The Spangler Bros., are going right along developing their claims and keeping their arrastras running, turning out sufficient bullion every month to pay all expenses, and some more besides. Their mine is looking well and improving as depth is attained. The boys are satisfied, and are as independent and determined as ever. They are sure to win out, such men seldom fail.

The Santa Paula M. & M. Co., is pushing work on its mines. Mr. Star, the superintendent, informed your correspondent that it is the intention of his company to erect a leaching plant at Searles in the near future, to work their ores, and also to do custom work for their neighbors. The Stephens' process will be used. They have one of their men now at Barstow and at the Needles examining the plants at those places. He has with him several samples of ore to be treated, and if the results are satisfactory a plant will be put up here.

The St. Valentine M. & M. Co., of Santa Barbara, has a force of men at work sinking on its property. Mr. L. Bethune, the superintendent, reports the mine looking well. They are down 165 feet and have started drifting at the 100-foot level, both ways from the shaft. Every foot of work shows the mine to be improving in quantity and quality of ore, so that Mr. Bethune feels very sanguine. He says he will open up a good mine soon. Let the good work go on.

Messrs. McKenney & Boone are building three large arrastras at Hagin's well, for the purpose of working the ore from their J. I. C. mine. Mr. Boone is a thorough mill man who has had a life-long experience, both with mills and arrastras, and he expects to save at least 85 per cent. of the free gold in the ore by amalgamation, and the base value by cyaniding the tailings. Horse power will be used at the start but steam or gasoline will be put in as soon as possible.

Donoghue, Holloway and Manning are sinking a shaft on their copper property, and intend to go down to water level. They have some high grade copper ore carrying gold, and they feel sure that at the water level they will open up a large body of copper. If so they have a grand property. Work will be pushed as rapidly as possible, and samples of ore will be sent to Los Angeles, Barstow, and other places to be tested. It is believed that there is sufficient high-grade ore in sight to pay all expenses of development. 1-27-1900 p. 1

D. D. M.

FEB 10 p 2

2-10-1900 THE REPEALING ACT, p. 2

Mr. A. Russell Crowell, vice-president of the Vera Copper Mining Company, of Los Angeles, has sent us from Sacramento, the text of the bill repealing the mining law of California, generally known as the act of March 27, 1897.

The bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator Curtin and is numbered Senate bill, No. 4, and reads as follows:

"Section 1. An act entitled 'An act prescribing the manner of locating mining claims upon the public domain of the United States, recording notices of location thereof, amending defective locations, and providing for the deposit of district records with county recorders, and prescribing the effect to be given to recordation of notices of location and affidavits,' approved March twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, is hereby repealed.

"Sec. 2. This act shall be in force and take effect from and after its passage."

It passed the Senate on February 2, and there is no doubt but that it will be promptly passed in the Assembly, when it reaches that body.

When it has been finally passed and becomes law, it will clean up the mining situation, by doing away with the uncertainty respecting the necessity of performing \$50 worth of work upon mine locations within sixty days of the date on which locations are made. It will do away with all that, leaving the United States laws the only laws in force governing the location of and assessment work to be done on mining claims.

A dispatch from Sacramento on Wednesday last states that the bill has passed the Assembly. All that now remains is the governor's signature on it to complete the finality of the act.

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Mining Summary.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF WATER IS STILL STEADILY GOING ON.

2-10-00 p 4
Yellow Aster Going to Lay a Pipe from Their New Wells—Pinmore's New Stamp Mill—The Johannesburg Mill is as Busy as It Can Be.

(Special Correspondence.)

RANDBURG, Cal., Feb. 7.—Water development still goes on in and about the Rand section, but it does not keep pace with the needs of the camp, and unless immense supplies are soon encountered the prospective gold output of the camp will be necessarily curtailed. The development of the mines has reached that point where approximately 250 tons of ore can be extracted daily for milling, and in order to do this successfully, that many thousand gallons of water are required, but the present supply is less than half of that, and when from that is deducted the quantity used for domestic purposes, the fact is painfully obvious that the district is not doing by half what it should were water available. However, as is stated above, water development is progressing, and the prospects are good for a big supply, but it can hardly be expected that for a few months at least the supply will equal the demand. This fact makes apparent the necessity of bringing in a large supply from outside sources. This is a matter worthy of the consideration of capitalists.

The Yellow Aster Company has developed enough water at the Reddy well near Goler to satisfy them that it will pay them to put in a pipe line between the well and their thirty-stamp mill, and they are now preparing to dig the trenches and procure the pipe.

In Red mountain Messrs. Cook and Crowell have opened up a body of water and are awaiting the arrival of machinery before proceeding further with development work.

Southeast of Red mountain Captain A. W. Collins has sunk a 140-foot well, and the water is coming in so fast that development has been suspended till a suitable pump can be procured, the one now in use proving ineffective. Captain Collins has recently returned from Los Angeles and says the necessary machinery and pipe will soon be in place, and he hopes in a few weeks to be able to run the Blackhawk mill with water from his own well. 2-10-00 p 4

FEB 10 p 4

The new mill at the Pinmore mine has been completed and already two or three successful experimental runs have been made. It is promised that within a day or two it will start up again and be run permanently night and day.

The Johannesburg mill is now running night and day, one five-stamp battery working exclusively on Buckboard ore, and the other on ore from the Butte, Wedge, Ruby, Wasp, Windy and other mines. James Montgomery of Los Angeles, is superintending work at the mine during the absence of Frank Griffith, and to your correspondent he said a few days ago that the mill never had so many orders ahead as now.

The Yellow Aster mill, because of a lack of water, is not running full at present, but as soon as connection is made with the company's new well the thirty stamps will be pushed to their utmost, and it is more than likely that the capacity will be doubled, if the water supply will permit of it. It is not a question of ore with the Yellow Aster people, but of water.

On the Val Verde mines, Nos. 1 and 2, at Johannesburg, Messrs. Willard, Hammond and Hamell are getting out some fine ore and will soon have 100 or more tons ready for the mill. They are opening up new workings on the claims, and on each have from two to four feet of ore.

A meeting of the directors of the Randburg Water Company is being held at Johannesburg today, and while it is known that they are deliberating on important matters, their nature has not yet been developed.

2-10-00 p 4 E. J. VAN DEVORT.

2-10-00 p 4 SAN DIEGO. p 4

The Escondido Times reports the sale of the Roberts, or Oro Fino mine to F. A. Acker of Philadelphia and John S. Reed of Denver. Price is not stated. The new owners are putting in additional machinery.

C. F. Holland, one of the stockholders in the Encinitas Copper Mining and Smelting Company, says the company is going to put down a 300-foot shaft on the mine.

The Elevada mine in the Banner district, which was closed for a few months on account of litigation, is now working four or five men on a tunnel. Superintendent Driscoll is in charge.

FEB 10 p 4

2-10-00 p 4 RIVERSIDE.

C. A. Carter has placed on record a location for the Bell Clapper mine, situated in the Pinacate district.

The Riverside Enterprise states that the 2-stamp mill at the Mountain Beauty mine, Oak Grove, which was put up to test the ore from the mine, has been put in operation and something like fifteen tons of ore run through. The result is said to have been satisfactory. The company will now proceed to lay a tramway over which to transport the ore from the mine to the mill, and it is the intention also to put up four additional stamps, making a battery of six in all.

FEB 10 p 8

THE STRIKE IN RIVERSIDE.

WHITE AND HAYT CLAIMS ATTRACTING ATTENTION.

Mention has already been made in the Mining Review of the strike made in the White and Hayt mining claims at

West Riverside, Riverside county, Cal., and the following details respecting it are taken from the Riverside Press:

About eight years ago A. S. White and W. A. Hayt filed on a claim about four miles due west of this city. There were good indications of gold, and a prospect hole was put down 70 feet. This, unfortunately, filled with water, and the active work of development lagged, though assessment work was done to keep the claim good to the mine.

Not long since the owners of the mine began work on a new shaft about 35 feet from where the old one was sunk, and a cross-cut of 22 feet was made from the old shaft. Four strikes of pay ore have been made, running over \$100 to the ton on an average. The strikes have developed the fact that there is a vein of free-milling ore 18 feet through, running almost vertically through the hill. The ore is a sandstone and quartz formation, and the precious yellow metal can be seen with the naked eye.

The first filing consisted of 20 acres, and two locations have been made since, giving the total of 60 acres of ground which can be worked.

Water can be pumped from the ditch at the foot of the hill on which is located the mine, and rights of way and ground for a mill site have been secured.

The mine is not for sale, and the owners will develop the property themselves. A proposition was made to them today to put up a first-class mill plant on the ground for a half interest in the mines, but the offer was declined.

The strike today has attracted the attention of some of the best mining experts in this part of the country. Six ounces of rock was panned out, and the result was a revelation. If a dozen or more specks of color can be obtained from a piece of ore this size, the owner is assured of a good thing. In this pan there were thousands of fine golden particles, and experts placed their value at from 4 to 5 cents. The piece of ore was not selected because of its special promise, but was an ordinary sample from the dump.

W. A. Hayt one of the owners of the mine said: "I have been engaged in mining since 1859, but I never saw so fine a prospect before. I mined in the famous Comstock, but this promises to beat even that famous lode."

p 8

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BOOM ON THE COLORADO.

MILLS FOR COL. EWING AND QUARTETTE MINING CO.

"There is no mistake," says the Needles [Cal.] Eye, "about the mining boom on the upper Colorado. Capt. Mellen arrived Thursday morning with his new river boat, Cuchan, and barges and will begin the transportation of the new mill for Col. Ewing.

"It will also be of interest to the citizens of this community to learn that the Quartette Mining Company is now fully organized and has made its contracts with Fraser & Chalmers of Chicago, for the most complete mill ever built on the Colorado. Its capacity in power will be 60-H. P. compound condensing Corlias, with water-tube boiler. The mill will be a regulation stamp mill with a new system of plates, not previously installed in any other mill in the world, together with Bartlett concentrators and a cyanide plant to treat ores suitable for cyaniding. In addition the company will build sampling works, at which the miners and prospectors can find sale for any amount of ore of any character.

"There is ample means behind the concern as well as ample ore. Their mines are at Searchlight, Nevada. Not like many other miners, this company has been systematically developing their ground for over two years and now have over a mile of underground workings, with four years' of reserves in sight, for their mill. The old system was to build the mill, then hunt for ore—which has been the ruin of so many mines. Needles will, of course, be the headquarters for this new company, as their mill is being built only 60 miles north on the banks of the Colorado river."

Henry B. Batcheler is general manager and the head offices are at 95 Milk street, Boston.

THE EXPOSITION. p 8

Mr. John Packer of Camp Fryer Pan, in the Old Woman's Mountains, San Bernardino county, writes the Mining Review, that a number of ore specimens from that district will be sent for exhibition.

APR 10 p 6

A SMELTING PLANT.

ONE MAY BE ERECTED AT SANDY CAMP, NEVADA.

In response to specifications sent by Mr. L. W. Morgan, now at Sandy, Nev., for the erection at that point of a two-stack copper and silver-lead smelting plant, the Colorado Iron Works of Denver, said they were prepared to furnish such a plant and which would include the following:

One Colorado Iron Works' latest improved circular water-jacketed copper smelting furnace, 42 inches diameter inside at tuyere line, especially adapted to inside separation.

The iron work complete for one rectangular, water-jacketed silver-lead smelting furnace, 33 inches wide by 68 inches long on inside, having eight-side water-jacket sections and four ends.

Two No. 4 Connorsville top-discharge "cyclodial" rotary pressure blowers complete.

The letter also described the other pieces of machinery necessary for the installation of the complete plant. The total shipping weight is put down at 136,000 pounds.

There is a possibility that a plant of this description will be erected at Sandy, Nev., if the tests now being made of ores in that camp prove satisfactory.

A. Russell Crowell, president of the Vera Copper Company, whose properties are in San Bernardino county, Cal., has returned to Los Angeles from a trip to San Francisco.

Low E. Aubury of Los Angeles left last Wednesday for a visit to the cyanide plant at Picacho, San Diego county, in which he is interested. He expects to return on Monday next.

A petition has been filed in the United States Circuit Court, Los Angeles, asking that the Tecopa Mining and Smelting Company operating in San Bernardino county, Cal., be declared bankrupt.

SLOW SPEED ROLLER MILL.

THE THOMSON AND BOYLE CO. HAS PURCHASED THE RIGHTS.

On pages 9 and 10 of this number will be found an account of some matters related to the new quartz mill, termed

The Slow Speed Roller mill, the invention of Mr. C. C. Lane of this city. All rights in this mill have just been acquired by the Thomson & Boyle Company of Los Angeles who are going to at once construct a factory in connection with

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Santa Fe Route

The Only Line to Johannesburg
The Randsburg Gold Fields

DAILY SERVICE

Lv. Los Angeles 10:10 AM Lv. Johannesburg 9:00 PM
Ar. Barstow 3:40 PM Lv. Barstow 1:30 AM
Johannesburg 6:50 PM Los Angeles 8:15 AM

Stage leaves Johannesburg for Ballarat Monday, Wednesday and Friday 7 a.m.—Arrives at Johannesburg Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 p.m. Fare \$6.00.

Free Chair Car to Barstow

Through Coach

Barstow to Johannesburg

DAILY TRAINS

Leave Johannesburg 9:00 pm
Kramer 11:00 pm
Barstow 1:30 am
Arrive San Bernardino 5:45 am
Los Angeles 8:15 am
Riverside 6:45 am
Santa Ana 10:05 am
San Diego 12:05 pm
Redlands 7:25 am

Through coach between Johannesburg and Barstow daily. JNO. J. STYNE, Gen. Pass. Agent, Los Angeles, Cal.

RANDBURG RAILWAY—

TIME CARD NO. 1.

TO TAKE EFFECT MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1909, AT 12:00 P.M.

No. 1, West	STATIONS	No. 2, East
Daily	Leave	Arrive
9:30 pm	Kramer	10:40 pm
10:00 pm	Framont	10:00 pm
10:30 pm	St. Elmo	9:30 pm
11:00 pm	Johannesburg	9:00 pm

Train No. 5 has right of track over train No. 6 to Johannesburg.

Rules of the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad to govern the movements of trains on the Randsburg Railway.

W. R. WOODARD, General Manager.

LOS ANGELES TERMINAL RAILWAY CO.

Time for Trains after Jan. 15, 1900.

From	Leave	Arrive
Los Angeles for—		
Pasadena and	7:25 am	8:40 a
Garvanza	5:25 pm	6:40 p

For		
Glendale, Tropicco	9:00 am	10:15 a
and Verdugo Park	4:00 pm	5:12 p

For		
Long Beach	8:50 am	9:20 a
Alamitos beach	10:50 am	1:15 p
Brighton Beach	1:45 pm	5:15 p
Terminal Island	5:20 pm	7:25 p
and San Pedro	d 11:30 pm	

For		
Catalina Island	8:50 am	5:15 p
	c 7:25 p	

c Sunday only; d Saturday only, Saturday and Sunday. All other trains daily.

Boyle Heights and Downey avenue electric cars run to Terminal Station. Transfers from all parts of the city. For tickets and desired information call at City Ticket Office, 214 S. Spring street. Tel. Main 960.

CALIFORNIA EASTERN RAILWAY.

2	(M)	STATIONS	1
9:00 am	9:15	Blake	9:15
9:40 am	9:45	Voorhies	9:45
10:00 am	10:15	Blackburn	10:15
10:40 am	10:45	Purdy	10:45
11:15 am	11:20	Manvel	11:20

Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

STAGE CONNECTIONS AT MANVEL. Vanderbilt, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, returning same day, distance 4 miles, fare \$1.00.

Ivanpah and Rosalia, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, returning Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 20 miles, fare \$1.00.

Good Springs and Sandy, Monday and Friday, returning Monday and Thursday 4 miles, fare \$1.00.

Pahrump and Manvel, Monday and Friday, returning Monday and Thursday, 8 miles, fare \$1.00.

Montgomery, 18 miles, stage to Manvel private conveyance.

Searchlight (or Summit Springs) Monday, Wednesday and Friday, returning same day, 25 miles.

APR 10

BIG PUMPING PLANT.

Messrs. Chas. C. Moore & Co., of San Francisco, with branch at 103 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, are installing for the Chase Nursery Co., at Ethanac on the Santa Fe railway near Perris, a power plant for pumping purposes. The plant is stated to be the largest and most modern and economical that has yet been installed in Southern California, its normal capacity being 350 horse-power. It consists of Babcock & Wilcox water tube boilers, Hamilton Corlies engine Green's fuel economizer, Wheeler condenser, Goubert feed water heater. Snow oil and boiler feed pumps, etc.

Messrs. Moore & Co are to complete the plant in every detail.

Their present works on Requena street or at some near available point. This mill, while a new invention, has been subjected to some pretty severe tests several of them having been put in operation, notably one at the California Borax Works in Kern county and one on the mines of the Slate Range Milling Company, in the Slate Range mining district in the southern portion of Inyo county. In the account of this mill and its acquirement by the Thomson & Boyle Co., printed on pages 9 and 10 will be read the report made on it, after trial, by Mr. George H. Bradford, superintendent of the Slate Range Milling Company, in which he speaks of it in the highest terms. An illustration of the mill is also presented together with views of cyanide plants manufactured by the Thomson & Boyle Company.

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APR 21 p 2

FREIGHTS AND CONSCIENCES.

When railroad companies, through unfortunate operations or accidents, find that their balances for the year are likely to tot up on the wrong side of their ledgers they at once proceed to rectify the disasters by clapping on higher freight rates. It is notable that they never increase their passenger rates—they are too wise to do that. They know that such a proceeding would immediately institute wide-spread rebellion, each and every travelling man, woman and child constituting the army of rebels.

With freight rates it is different. The companies realize that they can raise them between one point to some other point, and that although in doing so they will cause a howl to go forth from the shippers doing business between such points they also know that shippers between other points—and who will not be injuriously affected by such raise—will view the matter with indifference—it is not their ox that is being gored. It is therein that the companies find their consolation. Nay, further; should they consider it necessary to delve into the inner depths of their corporation consciences to find justification for the act committed they would find it in the silence manifested by the non-affected shippers. And should the seeker after information desire to learn why it was that the companies had considered it necessary to increase freight rates between certain points; that such act on the part of the companies had caused wide-mouthed grievings to issue from the throats of the affected shippers, he would be gravely informed that "there are some fellows in this world who would growl and kick if you made them a present of a million dollars." The incongruity of such an answer would be apparent, but then it must also be remembered that corporation consciences are fearfully and wonderfully made.

These remarks are suggested by a statement that reaches us from Inyo county to the effect that some of the shipping mines in the Cerro Gordo district have been obliged to close because the Southern Pacific railway company has increased the freight rates on ore from \$6 a ton to \$10 a ton. We have no means of knowing whether the railroad company made any money on hauling ore from the Cerro Gordo mines at \$6 a ton but we do believe we know that it will not make any money in hauling ores from that camp at \$10 a ton—because it won't get any to haul.

And, now, the mining men of that section would like, in all humility, to know why it is that the Southern Pacific company clapped \$4 on a \$6 rate?

APR 21 p 2

LEAD AND COPPER REGION.

Sandy Camp, in Nevada, which is near to and is reached by way of Manvel, San Bernardino county, in this State, contains many valuable mining properties which, it is satisfactory to note, are being developed. The ore bodies in the district are chiefly lead and copper. During the last month several car-load shipments of ore have been made from the camp to Colorado and Texas smelters. The shipments were in the nature of experimental ones, but as the ore is known to run high in lead not much doubt is felt that results obtained from the lead ores will prove satisfactory. For instance: A shipment of a carload of lead ore from the Potosi mine, as reported to this paper, contained between 66 and 68 per cent. lead, about 8: in gold and from 9 to 11 ounces of silver to the ton. A shipment of a carload of copper ore from the Hamilton mine, is reported going as high as from 40 to 50 per cent. in copper, plus gold and silver values. While it is quite possible that the copper ore will not average anything like 40 per cent. copper the margin left for profitable working is still a very large one.

Several Los Angeles men have acquired interests in mining properties in the district, among them Mr. John R. Newberry, who, with others, is opening up a lead mine, the ore in which is said to be similar to the lead ores of Leadville, Colo. Messrs. Bybe and Smith (Colorado people, we believe,) have some forty claims chiefly lead and copper, in the district, some of which they are opening up with excellent prospects. It is also stated that should some trial shipments of lead and other ores lately made by them to the smelter at El Paso (prove satisfactory they will erect a smelter on the property, and with that object in view have forwarded specifications for one to the Colorado Iron Works at Denver.

The location of Sandy Camp makes it tributary to Los Angeles, and as it is likely to become—and before very long—one of the richest mining sections of this southwestern region, the mining and business men of Los Angeles would do well to make careful inquiry regarding it.

APR 21 p 2

A BUSINESS PROPOSITION.

In his letter of last week our Randsburg correspondent again spoke of lack of sufficient water for mining or milling purposes at Randsburg, and suggested that it afforded a good opportunity for the investment of capital.

And what he says is undoubtedly true. Capital will not be influenced by the statement that the mills are running only half time, and that mill owners are, as a consequence thereof, only making half as much money as they otherwise would do; those are matters in which capital has no immediate interest. But when capital can be made to understand that the mishap of one is the opportunity of the other then it is willing to turn its ear to a recital of the woes.

The case is simply this: More ore would be mined at Randsburg, more mills would be kept at work if somebody would provide more water. The existing water companies there are either unwilling to expend more money in the development of a regular supply of water or they have no water sources to develop. Now, it is a fact that has been well established that the hills in proximity to Randsburg and Johannesburg contain abundant supplies of water, but it will take money to tap them. It is just here that a water company of means could get in its work and realize, it is believed, big interest on its investment. It is a business proposition, one that will repay consideration.

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Mining Summary.

INYO COUNTY MINES.

ADVANCE IN FREIGHT RATES— LANE MINE SLATE RANGE.

The following items are taken from a letter to the Inyo Register from Koeler, Inyo county, Cal:

"Boland and McKenzie have laid off their men at Cerro Gordo. Saw Rob. Troeger, and he states they will return in about two months and resume operations. The reason for closing down was owing to the advance of freight rates. Ore was carried by the Carson and Colorado for \$6 per ton, but the Southern Pacific has advanced it to \$10 per ton.

"At Darwin the Lane mine is working about 12 men right along. The furnace has not started up yet. The De-fiance mine has started again and it is rumored they will do considerable work. Jas. McKenzie is employing a few men at the Lucky Jim mine. Smith and Julian are working, and claim to have a fine showing.

"The Ballarat miners seem to be doing considerable work, and that country is looking up considerably. One hundred tons of ore from the World Beater are being milled. The company has erected a mill. Montgomery and Dineen have bonded the antimony mines in Wild Rose cañon.

"The Slate Range section of country is showing up in good shape. Good milling results have been obtained from all the mines in that section, and we can expect quite a stir out there in the near future."

p 4 SAN BERNARDINO.

The following items of operations in the Virginia Dale district are from the San Bernardino Sun:

The O. K. mine made a clean-up resulting in a \$1000 gold brick. The mill is now running at the mine and is working satisfactorily. They are taking out ore at the 250-foot level, working eight men.

The Brooklyn mine now has its mill like the "O. K." right at the mouth of the shaft and hauls the water 22 miles at an expense of 4 cents per gallon. The Elleford has a supply of water brought five miles. All the water is secured from wells that are never failing, located at Dale City.

The Supply mine owned by Banning people, is making a good showing.

p 4 SAN DIEGO.

[Correspondence of Los Angeles Times:] The Oro Fino mine at Escondido, owned by Mrs. O. J. Stough, is turning out much richer than expected. Mrs. Stough returned Monday from the mine, bringing with her a \$1900 gold brick, the result of a nine-days' run at the mill.

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CENTRAL OIL COMPANY

LOS ANGELES.

Producers and Shippers of CRUDE OIL from 18 to 20 gravity; free from moisture and sediment. Wells at Whittier.

Office. 417-418 DOUGLAS BUILDING,
LOS ANGELES.

FOR SALE

BEST OIL LAND IN
VENTURA COUNTY

For Further Particulars Call on

JOHN A. GRIVES, FILLMORE, CAL.

OFFICES FOR RENT.

Offices and stores for rent in the German-American Savings Bank Building, Corner of First and Main Sts., Los Angeles. Apply to the Janitor in the building. Well situated for Mining Companies.

CHAS. F. POTTER,

FISCAL AGENT AND BROKER
REPRESENTING

MINING PROPERTIES

CALIFORNIA, ARIZONA, COLORADO,
WASHINGTON, OREGON AND IDAHO
MINING COMPANIES...

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission

NORTHWESTERN AGENT FOR
COPPER KING OF ARIZONA

Office. 425 FIRST AVENUE N.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

APR 21

Los Angeles Mining Review

SLOW SPEED ROLLER MILL.

4-21-00 p. 9

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p. 9

The Very Latest Invention. Tests on a Large Scale Prove it to be the Best Extracting Mill Ever Made.

MINERS AND MINE OWNERS.

We call your attention to the report of George H. Bradford, superintendent of the Slate Range Milling Company, which we know to be reliable and trustworthy; also to the statements of C. C. who is a mining and mill superintendent of over thirty years' experience. In their reports and after a careful examination of the merits of the Slow Roller Mill, we have arranged, as sole agents, to manufacture and sell the mill. We believe it to be the mill that miners and mine owners need, and it is a mill that will leave a less percentage of gold in the tailings than the high-speed mills now in use.

WE ARE MAKING

arrangements to build in Los Angeles, these mills, with a concentrator and cyanide plant. You will then be enabled to work and test your ores and de-

crushed per hour. We use a No. 10 iron wire screen. A 10-oz. sample of the tailings gave the following screen test: 99.25 per cent. passed through a 40-mesh brass-wire screen; 88 per cent. passed a 60-screen; 84 per cent. passed an 80-screen, and 37.5 per cent. passed a 100-screen. A mill that will crush 84 per cent. of its product through an 80-mesh screen, using a No. 10 mesh, is something new in milling. The same test was made with tailings from a stamp mill here that was using a No. 40 slot screen, resulted as follows: 71.5 per cent. only passed through a No. 40 mesh brass-wire screen; 55.75 per cent. passed a No. 60 mesh; 44 per cent. passed an 80-screen, and 29 per cent. passed a 100-screen.

We are using a Wilfley concentrator. The tailings assayed 93 cents to \$1.37 per ton. I have operated beside the ordinary stamp mill, two different makes of well known roller mills. Their main fault was high speed, and to reduce the speed meant no output to speak of. The screen test of the tailings show this to be a most perfect sizing mill for con-

point of view. My first appointment as a mine and mill superintendent is dated Nov. 7, 1867, by the Buel North Star M. & M. Co., at Austin, Lander Co., Nevada. Since that date I have been in charge of various mines, mills and smelters in Nevada, British Columbia, California, Arizona and Mexico, and my experience leads me to believe that: **RATHER TOO MUCH GOLD GOES INTO THE TAILINGS.**

The report of the last company I superintended showed as follows:

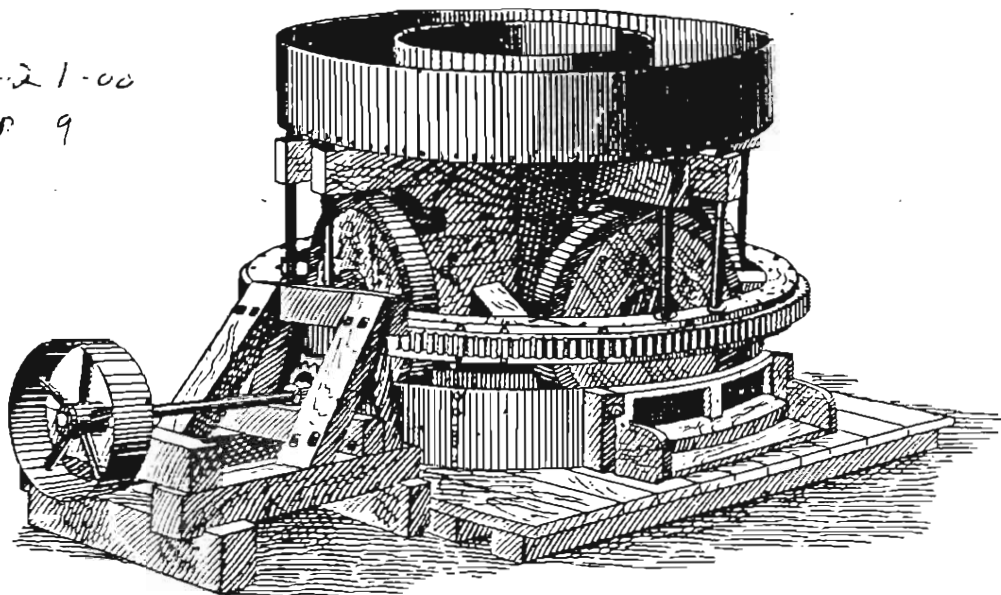
My receipts from bullion....	\$ 75,182.44
Total expenses.....	47,050.34
Leaving a profit of.....	28,132.10

At least \$12,000 went into the tailings which could have been saved by slow-speed mills such as my mill is and such as I had formerly used in Mexico. **IT WAS A CASE OF TOO MUCH GOLD IN THE TAILINGS.** They assayed from \$3.25 to \$5. Such ores can be worked so that the tailings will not assay over \$1 per ton.

Ninety-nine men out of a hundred will ask the question: "How many tons can you put through the mill a

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p 9



SLOW SPEED ROLLER MILL.

MANUFACTURED BY THE THOMSON & BOYLE CO., LOS ANGELES.

mine the best mode of treatment. We will be pleased to have you send us half of your ores to high speed mills and send us the other half and give the Thomson & Boyle Reduction Works a fair and impartial trial.

We manufacture an improved cyanide plant and if you need anything in that line we will be pleased to correspond with you.

Respectfully yours,

THOMSON & BOYLE CO.

310-312 Reguena St., Los Angeles, Cal.

SLATE RANGE MILLING CO.

Custom Milling. Geo. H. Bradford, Supt.

SLATE RANGE, Cal., April 2, 1900.

C. C. Lane, Los Angeles, Cal.

Dear Sir: Knowing you are anxious to hear how the Roller Mill is doing I bought from you last December. I will write you a general report of what we have done and let you draw your own conclusions.

In the first place, I believe this is the first and only slow-speed Roller Mill built and in actual use in the United States today. Our mill complete ready for ore cost about 2-3 the price of a 5-stamp plant. Our capacity at 12 revolutions per minute is 1000 lbs. ore

concentration, such as cannot be obtained from any stamp mill, or high-speed roller mill, either, that I have ever seen. Our concentrates are about \$240 per ton. We only use about 2-3 the water required for a 5-stamp battery. The mill alone with feeder takes 4 to 5 horse power.

The ores here are not hard, yet by no means considered soft, being almost pure quartz. The gold is very fine. We milled some ore carrying about 4 per cent. galena; also contained manganese, iron and copper, pyrites silver and a little fine gold, and caught 90 per cent. of the gold in the battery. The tailings ran less than \$1.25. We extend an open invitation to mine and mill owners to bring us their most rebellious products. We are satisfied they will go away well pleased with the results. Our power plant and rockbreakers are large enough for three mills. We will give you the order for one soon, with the third to follow as soon as the work demands it. This is pretty good evidence that our company is well satisfied with the mills.

Respy,

GEO. H. BRADFORD,

Supt.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 16, 1900.

Gentlemen—As I am a miner, I look at mining machinery from a miner's

day?" The odd man will ask: "How close can you mill the ore?" It is the odd man that I expect to interest and I will be pleased to correspond with him.

It does not require heavy or expensive machinery to break (egg size) pieces of quartz into pulp. Wheels weighing 800 pounds each ARE DOING THE WORK AT THE SLATE RANGE MILL.

It is the duty of mine and mill managers to keep themselves posted to date. (It may save your stockholders coin.) Visit the works at Slate Range camp, test the tailings of the two mills and you will find that from the one, with its stamps amalgam and cyanide, there are still from \$3 to \$4 left in the tailings. Then examine and test the Slow Speed mill which works the same kind of ores by crushing, amalgamating and concentrating—a far cheaper mode of working—and you will find not more than about \$1 per ton in the tailings.

Gentlemen, you are confronted by facts, not theories; you can't blow them away by saying: "I am a stamp-man." I said that myself for over twenty years. The sentence has a metallic, sonorous and a conservative sound which has been badly cracked by the cyanide men digging up and exposing the poor work done.

Respectfully yours,

C. C. LANE.

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A SENSIBLE QUARTZ MILL.

4-21-00
CAN BE USED AS A ROLLER OR
ROLLER AND GRINDING MILL. (Contributed to the Mining Review.)

In 1890 I was appointed superintendent of the Alamo M. and M. Co., at Alamo, Lower California, Mex. I had been in charge of various stamp-mills as far back as 1867. I believed that there was only one kind of mill worth working, and that was the old reliable stamp mill. I considered that I was taking a step backward in accepting the position of superintendent of a "roller mill," and when A. P. Minnear, an old California mill man, visited the camp, his first question was: "Why are you in this country running a coffee mill?" My answer was: "Because I am a fool," and I felt that it was a truthful answer.

I was glad to change the conversation. Shortly after this I was nearly out of ore. I had on hand a small lot of high-grade ore. I ran the mill at low speed, ten revolutions per minute. When I cleaned up, I found that I had done first-class work, and had less in my tailings, considering the grade of ore, than any ore that I had ever milled in any kind of a mill. Sometimes the Mexicans would send half of their ore to a stamp mill and half to me. By running the mill slow, I could beat the stamp mill badly. When my tailings assayed \$1.25, their's assayed over \$3.50. But when I had run slow the quantity had diminished, so, financially, the company lost and the miner gained. The problem is as follows:

Can two slow-speed mills be built that will cost no more than one high-speed mill; put through the same quantity at the same cost, and gain in doing better work? I say, yes. A mill is built by Mann & Johnson, 1009 Main street, Los Angeles. Its capacity is ten to twelve tons per day, depending on how fine the ore is crushed, the hardness of the ore and the weight carried on the mill. One of these mills will cost less than a 5-stamp mill, and the capacity will be equal. The weight of mill including foundation, timbers and cog connections, is 9,173 pounds. The largest timber used is 8x8 in., ten feet long. The heaviest castings are the tires, which weigh 550 pounds each. If the cog gearing is left out and a sweep put in, the miner can use it the same as an arrastra, and do the work of seven or eight horse Sonora arrastras. In that shape it is a Poor Man's Common Sense mill, and in certain locations will enable the miner to make one hand wash the other, and there are plenty of mines where such mills are needed.

The mill can be changed from a plain roller mill to a roller and grinding mill, the latter being used when exceedingly fine crushing is needed, or when the gold is very fine. Some of the so-called base metal ores can be successfully worked if the ore is crushed to 150 mesh.

To enter into fuller details would make a longer article than you would care to publish, but I shall be glad to answer any questions concerning the mill addressed to me.

C. C. LANE.

Los Angeles, June 27, 1899.

THE NEW STYLE QUARTZ MILL

TO BE ERECTED BY THE SLATE
RANGE MILLING CO.

Mention was made in this paper last week of a new style of quartz mill, known as the Lane Slow Speed Roller Mill. A reporter of the Mining Review who visited the machine works of Messrs. Mann & Johnson to have a look at this new quartz mill, met Mr. C. C. Lane,

who is the inventor and patentee of it and in the course of conversation asked Mr. Lane:

"Why is this mill better than the ordinary stamp mill?"

"Such mills," replied Mr. Lane, "are first class as pulverizers, but not first class as amalgamators. This mill is first class at both. It will also crush to a 150 mesh, if required, and can be run as a plain roller mill crushing to 30 mesh and if finer pulp is required it can be changed into a rolling-grinding mill to crush to 150 mesh or less. The time required to change is 30 minutes."

"What is the relative cost compared with stamps?"

"Three 7-foot mills cost less than a 10-stamp mill. A saving is made in freight, their weight being less and the

grading, foundation and erection are also done at less cost."

"Why do you say the present mills are not close or good amalgamators?"

"For the simple fact that the tailings have to be reworked by the cyanide process."

"Why does this mill do better amalgamating?"

"It runs at slow speed, 10 to 12 revolutions per minute. It does not cause an excessive agitation of the water and pulp. The quicksilver lays on each side of the track in place and collects the gold from the pulp passing over it, practically the same as the joints in the bottom of an arrastra. It is different in fast-speed mills. Everything is churned into foam, a large portion of the quicksilver is in fine globules distributed through the pulp and supposed to catch atoms of gold on the fly, but in that condition it goes with the pulp through the screens and takes chances of being caught on the outside plates. From 20 to 35 per cent. of the amalgam is found on the outside plates, while in a slow-speed mill not over 5 per cent. reaches the outside plates."

"Have you ever run a slow-speed mill and made practical tests?"

"I built a slow-speed mill at Tanama, Lower California, for working ores and tailings. I dug up the tailings from 22 arrastras and made the difference between good and bad milling. I was also in charge of a fast-speed mill at Alamo, Lower California, where custom ore was brought to the mill. In such cases I ran at ten revolutions (full speed was 30 revolutions.) By doing so I had 60 per cent. less in my tailings than the stamp mills."

"What did the stamp-mill people say to that?"

"They said I had dug down and put up in order to beat them, and that the next customer would catch it. They were mistaken, it was a fair test."

"What is your idea of the coming mill?"

"A good rock breaker, crushing to egg-size. Then a secondary crusher breaking to one-half inch mesh. Then light

rolls or wheels running at slow speed to finish pulverizing and amalgamating. After ore is one-half inch it does not require heavy wheels or stamps to finish with."

"Mechanically, why are rolls or wheels better than stamps?"

"Stamps have an irregular motion, rolls or wheels have a continuous motion, which is mechanically the better of the two movements."—(Los Angeles Mining Review. 4-21-00 p. 10)

SLATE RANGE DISTRICT.

WHAT SENATOR HEARST HAD TO
4-L 1-00 SAY ABOUT IT. f. 13

LOS ANGELES, April 10.

Editor of Los Angeles Mining Review
—The following items of mining news
in the Slate Range district, from where

I have just returned, may prove of interest to your readers:

Leaving Los Angeles at 9 a.m., by the Santa Fe, I arrived in Johannesburg at 7 p.m.; fare \$6.75. Left by stage next morning and arrived at Slate Range Mining camp at 3 p.m.; distance forty miles, fare \$4.00. There are three quartz mills in the camp, the works of the California Borax Co., a pumping plant and a general merchandise store; no tents, cabins or saloons or outside annexes usually found in a mining camp; everybody is working, no idlers.

The mines are in the mountains about one and one-half miles distant with good down-grade roads to the mills.

Regarding the mine, twenty-eight years ago I was the superintendent of mines in Caribou, B. C., owned by Haggin and Hearst and first had them described to me by George Hearst. He stated then that when cheap transportation could be had, these mines would come to the front. They procured a U. S. patent and let them lay idle. Time has brought cheaper ways of working ores, labor and transportation are less, Uncle George has passed the "divide," and these mines came by purchase into Mr. Dean's possession for a mere song. Hearst's estimate of the mines is correct—at least that is my opinion after examining them with Mr. Dean. Hearst never handled mines unless they promised to be big producers. The mere fact that he never owned the mine is enough to convince me that it was no small mining venture.

At the Gordon Bros.' mines, now owned by the Slate Range Milling Co., two miners and one carman take out from five to six tons per day. When opened and developed they will be a very valuable property. The ore is hauled by team over a good down-grade road a mile to the mill. After the ore is passed through the rock breaker it is carried by elevator into an ore bin, then by gravity to the mill, which is a Slow Speed Roller mill, track seven feet in diameter, speed twelve revolutions per minute. From four to five H. P. drives the mill

and feeder, crushes 1000 pounds per hour, so that 84 per cent. will pass an 80-mesh screen. They save the free gold by amalgamation and the concentrations by a Wilfley. As the mill crushes to a uniform grade of pulp, thereby enabling the concentrator to do splendid work, the result is, according to the assays of the superintendent, (Mr. G. H. Bradford,) that only from 93 cents \$1.37 is left in the tailings. Mr. Dean informed me that after stamping, amalgamating and cyaniding he had still left in his tailings from three to four dollars.

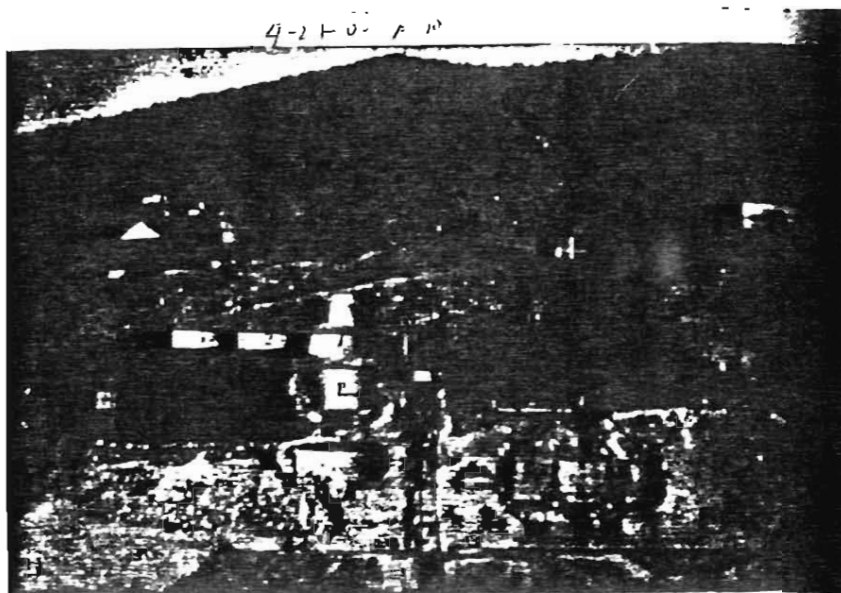
The ores of this district carry silver so that the value of the bullion is from \$6.50 to \$7 per ounce. The gold in the ore is very fine and hard to save in any mill. In good free-milling gold ore like that in Randsburg, the tailings of a Slow Speed Roller mill ought not to exceed 75 cents per ton.

C. C. LANE.

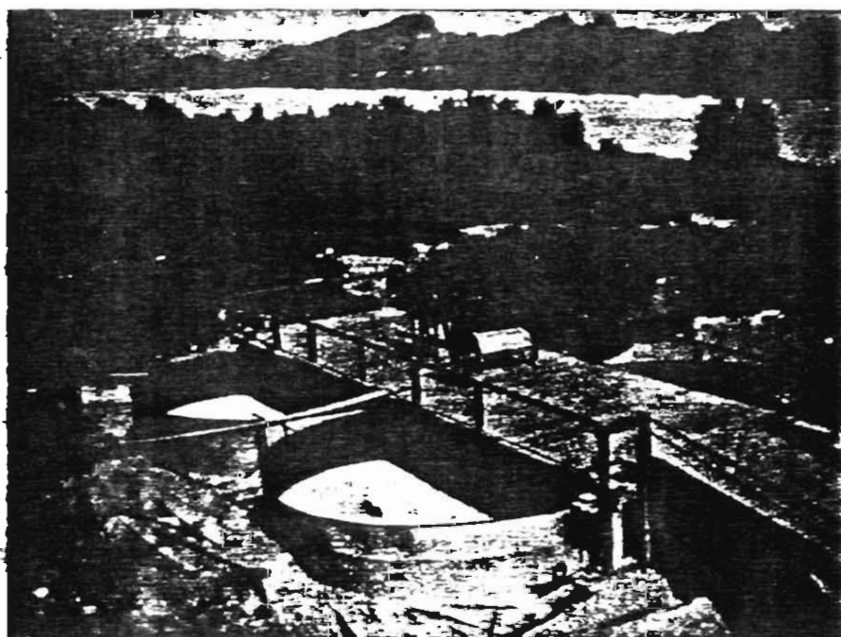
For further information or prices apply to

THOMSON & BOYLE CO.,
310-314 Requesena St., Los Angeles.

APR 21 p 10



FRONT VIEW OF CYANIDE PLANT OF WESTERN EXTRACTION CO.



4-21-05 p 10
VIEW OF CYANIDE PLANT OF WESTERN EXTRACTION CO. IN OPERATION
AT PICACHO, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

SINGLETON GOT MAD.

PROJECTED TO THE RAISE OF
MR. P. REDDY.

is a New Well and Expects Lots of
—The Val Verde Deal—These
Now Making a Splendid Show.

(Correspondence.)

RANDSBURG, April 25.—The Yellow Aster Company has purchased pipe and is preparing to lay its line from the new well near Goler to the mines at Randsburg. Water has not been struck in the well yet, but it is expected to be tapped in 200 feet, at which depth the big flow was encountered in the Benson well, a short distance away, and which the Yellow Aster Company sunk, but they were compelled to give up because of the exorbitant demands made by the Reddy interests. It is said that there was only a verbal agreement with the Yellow Aster people for the price to be paid for the well. When Reddy learned this he took advantage of the situation and raised the price. Singleton of the Yellow Aster got mad, threw the whole thing up, and started on the new well. In the Benson well test runs were made for over a month, and the daily output exceeded 100,000 gallons. It is reported here that if the company succeeds in developing any such supply from the new well, they will put in a distributing system and furnish residents with domestic water. In any event they will add considerably to the stampage at their mill.

Last week a deal was made by which Messrs. Griffith, Hicks and Montgomery, of the Johannesburg Reduction Company, and Percy McMahon, former superintendent of the Wedge mine, purchased the lease held by Messrs. Willard, Harmon and Hammond on the Val Verde group, and secured a bond on the property from the owner, Mrs. Dr. Burcham. The considerations are said to be \$2,500 for the lease, which has only five weeks to run, and \$10,000 on the bond. As was stated in this correspondence three or four weeks ago, that a big body of ore, varying from three to nine feet in width, has been struck in one of these mines, and it still holds out in good shape. Five stamps of the Johannesburg mill have been running continuously on the ore for a month, and it is paying about \$15 to the ton.

At the Buckboard mine, sinking is being pushed through good ore in the main shaft, and as soon as the hoist, which broke some time ago, is repaired, stopping and milling will begin. All negotiations looking to the sale of this property have been decared off.

Messrs. Will and John Kinyon have suspended operations at their little two-stamp mill at Randsburg, and have leased

Garlock's eight-stamp mill at Garlock. They have recently successfully milled a large consignment of Stanford ore and have several big contracts with Stringer people.

Mr. Sanderson, who is leasing on the Santa Ana, in the Stringer district, had a fourteen-ton run at the Johannesburg mill this week, which netted him a bar worth over \$700. He and his partner were engaged less than a month in getting out this amount.

The Johannesburg mill is now running on ore from Elmer White's claim near the St. Elmo. The ore is low-grade, but there is a large quantity of it.

James Montgomery and partners are working on the W. J. Bryan near Johannesburg and are getting out quite a bunch of rich ore.

E. J. VANDEVORT.

APR 28 p 4

Mining Summary.

4-28-00 SAN BERNARDINO. p. 4

The following items are from the Dale correspondence of the San Bernardino Sun:

Kilmerman has got out about 50 tons of ore which he will mill in his one-stamp mill from the Ivanhoe mine.

The Fergusons are fixing up their five stamp mill and will commence milling ore from the north Star mine in a few days.

The O. K. people have about a dozen men working for them, and are running their mill at the mine 24 hours steadily. Frank Sabathe, with his eight-horse team keeps them in plenty of water and the ore mills fairly well.

The Gold Mountain people at Victor, are busily at work on their mill.

The Ontario Record reports the arrival in Ontario of Mr. Harry T. Hughes, superintendent at the Anita mines, Sonora, Mexico, who was there to attend a meeting of the directors of that company. He reports that the Anita mill is shut down at present, owing to the failure of the water supply, resulting from the almost unprecedented drouth that has been prevalent in Sonora this year.

SAN DIEGO. 4-28-00

The San Diego Union reports that Mrs. O. J. Stough brought in a \$1900 gold brick from the Oro Fino mine at Escandido last week, the result of a ten days' run.

RIVERSIDE.

The Perris New Era says: There are rumors of a large smelter being put up in the mining district west of Murietta, the ore is rich but refractory, making it impossible to use a stamp mill.

APR 28 p 3

4-25-1900 3

A HEAVY DROP ON STAMP MILLS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal, April 24, 1900.

The Editor of the Los Angeles Mining Review—Dear Sir: Mining men without knowing it are influenced by noise, commotion, and general racket—it sounds like business. The lifting of a good pound stamp of a stamp mill seven or eight inches, ninety-five times per minute, by a sudden motion, with the exertion of great force, for the purpose of having it crush rock as it drops by its own weight, is an instance of great effort, much noise, and little effect; but the noise excites the credulous, and they think, that where there is so much clatter and bang, there must necessarily be big results. That is the way they are fooled. Manufacturers and builders of modern machines for pulverizing rock, or ore, have to contend with these antique machines, and notions, not for good and valid reasons, but because of erroneous ideas acquired by those who have the management, or often the mismanagement of mining property. They think more of the noisy way of doing things than they do of quiet, easy work, and good results. They imagine that noise and racket counts for work but it don't.

Any person understanding the theory of ore crushing or grinding machines, well knows that one-half of the power required to pulverize ores is wasted, when used in connection with a stamp battery, and can easily convince himself, if he will give the subject his unbiased study, that there are other rock or ore pulverizing machines that do the same work as is done by stamps, in the same time with one-half the power; or to put it the other way, will do double the quantity of work that a stamp mill will do, with the same power; and will do it without much noise and easier every way. Machines for other purposes have been improved or set aside for entirely new devices, which were found superior. The stamp mills now in service, are to all intents and purposes the same costly, clumsy, rattlety-bang machines they were thirty or forty years ago. It is high time for a change for the better.

4-28-1900 Yours,

JOHN J. NEWSOM.

APR 28 p 5

FRAZER PEAK SECTION.

4-25-1900 5

OIL LOCATIONS BEING MADE—FRAZER MINE—BORAX WORKS.

Mr. G. Webber of Gorman Station, Los Angeles county, was in Los Angeles for a few days this week and gave the Mining Review the following news items of mining and oil matters in that section:

He states that quite a lot of land has lately been located for oil drilling and that there is talk of creating a new mining district to be called La Liebra. This section adjoins the Tejon and Santa Emedia districts. Judging by the surface indications Mr. Webber is of the opinion that there is just as good oil land in that region as any in Ventura county.

At the Frazer mine on the southern slope of Frazer mountain, six miles west of Gorman, a great deal of work is being done. There is a 10-stamp mill and a cyanide plant at the mine; the ore bodies are large and average about \$10 per ton in gold. The property is owned by Judge Bicknell and others of Los Angeles. There is some serious talk of building a wagon road from the Valley to the mine.

4-28-1900
At the borax mines, across the line in Ventura county, forty men are employed and sixteen teams are kept busy hauling the borax to Bakersfield.

MAY 5 p 1

5-5-00 COPPER WORLD MINES. AN UNSUCCESSFUL EFFORT MADE TO REOPEN THE CASE.

A motion was presented to the Superior Court in this city last Monday for a reopening of the case of Mr. W. E. Robinson against the Ivanpah Smelting Company, whose copper properties are in San Bernardino county in this State, on the ground of newly-discovered evidence.

The affidavits in support of the motion were somewhat sensational. They numbered nine. It was alleged that for some reason the management of the mine had for some time past purposely avoided work where copper ore had always been found in abundance, and instead had run upward of 1000 feet of tunnels, drifts, shafts, upraises and winzes in the barren limestone at a cost of many thousand dollars, every dollar of which it was alleged, has thus been wasted.

The affidavit of F. C. Gay stated that he had visited the mine in October 1899, and the quantity of ore in sight at that time was at least 15,000 tons, which averaged on the whole about 17.16 per cent. copper. Another visit was made in April of the present year. Had the smelter operated perfectly every day between October and April, with a capacity of thirty tons daily, it could have consumed only 5500 tons and should have yielded 825 tons bullion, which with proper allowances and figuring copper at 14 cents at the smelter, should have produced \$230,000. Gay alleges that when he was at the mine about two weeks ago, he found a large percentage of waste and that only four tons of bullion were produced daily. He also says that much barren rock was smelted, and that cuts in which the richest ore had been found, were covered with barren debris.

Robinson, by affidavit, swore that he found a similar state of affairs.

Other affidavits were introduced to show that employees at the mine considered it worth a million or more dollars, judging from the ore in sight and covered up. One affiant was sure that during his labor at the mine from May to December of last year, "large quantities of barren rock and waste were daily and continuously smelted."

"There could be no object," he says, "in such a course but to decrease the output of bullion."

The motion made on Monday was that the court appoint one or more experts to make a thorough examination to as-

certain whether or not the property has been tampered with and so handled as to cover up the ore bodies and workings of the mine and to find out whether there has been gross mismanagement in smelting the ores and report on the value of the ore in the mine. Any clearing that might be necessary was to be done at the expense of Robinson and Gay.

Hanbury's counter-affidavit was to the effect that Robinson and Gay had always had free access to the property to make expert examination and none had been made by them.

Judge Shaw denied the motion holding that if it became necessary to ascertain the present value of the mine, an expert could be appointed by the court. 5-5-1700 p 1

5-5-00 A LIVE CAMP.

BIG LOT OF WORK BEING DONE AT SANDY, NEV.

[Special Correspondence.]

SANDY, Nev., (via Manvel, Cal.) May 1.—Adison Bybee is getting all the assessment work on his forty claims completed, so as to have them ready to sell or to keep. As the returns he has received from the shipments of ore he has made have been satisfactory, he seems to be just as willing to keep as to sell. He shipped one car load of copper ore from the Mobile claim last week and one car load of lead ore from the Adison claim, both going to the Philadelphia Smelting and Refining Company, Denver. Mr. Bybee has a staff in the field prospecting for another group of claims between this camp and Vanderhill, across the line in California. L. W. Morgan made over one hundred assays of ore for him, the ore taken from his different claims and he expressed himself well satisfied with the results.

Ben Hamilton shipped this week a car load of copper ore from his mine (close to the old Keystone) to the Philadelphia smelter. The property is looking well.

Frank Wilkinson struck some fine lead-silver ore, carrying gold, in the Green Monster mine at a depth of 120 feet. The strike was made in a cross-cut, the vein from 10 to 12 feet wide and the hanging wall not yet reached. The ore runs over 70 per cent. lead. It is a white carbonate, excellent for smelting. The Green Monster is owned by the Hearst estate, and Mr. Wilkinson is the superintendent.

David Keith, of Salt Lake City, one of the owners of the famous Horn Silver mine in Utah, was in camp last week with a view to purchasing the Potosi, owned by J. M. Morgan. It is rumored that he has taken a lease of it and intends expending a good deal of

money in development work on it. The Horn Silver mine, of which, as I have stated, Mr. Keith is one of the owners, is one of Utah's great silver properties, netting the owners every month something like \$40,000.

The Tam O'Shanter, owned by John R. Newberry of Los Angeles, is in some fine ore—40 to 50 per cent. lead with silver and gold values.

Newton Evans, G. A. Schroeder, the latter formerly one of the owners of the Peacock copper mine in San Bernardino county, Cal., and Capt. Thomas of Barstow, have been visiting the nitre beds in Death Valley, the Teocopa group of copper mines in San Bernardino county, Cal., and this district. It is stated that the object of their trip is in connection with the proposed extension of the California Eastern railroad from Manvel to a connection with the Utah Central. There is also some strong talk of building a smelter here at Sandy, to be under the direction of L. W. Morgan. Messrs. Schroeder and the others expressed themselves highly pleased with the prospects of a good business for a smelter at this point.

On the Northern Belle property, owned by L. W. Morgan and G. L. Warren of Arlington place, San Bernardino county, Cal., there are three men on development work. The property is showing up in fine shape, the ore running high in copper. 5-5-00 p 1

5-5-1700 p 1 MINERAL HILL MINE.

MILL COMPLETED—ELECTRIC AND CYANIDE PLANTS TO BE BUILT.

The Mineral Hill Company, whose mines are at Ballarat, Inyo county, Cal., has just completed the erection of a 6-stamp Merrill's (San Francisco) mill. The company is also constructing a tramway 6000 feet in length to convey ore from the mine to the mill and when that is completed the mill will be started up. In reference to this the Inyo Independent says:

"The starting up and working of this mill will be watched with interest by the many mining men, as it is an innovation in the milling line of that section. This company is also going to put in an electric plant near the mouth of Panamint canyon, where they obtain sufficient water power for generating purposes, and will convey the power to the mine and mill, about 13 miles distant. The mill will be run by steam power until the completion of the electric plant. The 100-ton cyanide plant which has been in course of erection for some time will soon be completed."

5-5-00 p 1

RANDBURG AFFAIRS.

BUSINESS IN GOOD CONDITION.
SOME NEW STRIKES.

Mr. G. W. Fox of Randburg, who is spending the week in Los Angeles, sends the Mining Review the following items of his camp:

Randburg has reached what may be termed a permanent business condition with evidence of further improvement in the future. The population will hardly decrease any this summer; those now there all employed either in their own mines, working for wages or engaged in commerce.

The Penmore people are running regularly on their recent development.

The Alameda has a fine body of ore, and this mine will now be a continuous producer.

The Buckboard is sending ore to the Red Dog mill and will keep fifteen or twenty men at work continuously.

A new strike, which seems permanent, has been made in the Mayflower mine, just below the town of Randburg and the owners are now taking out rich ore, expecting to make a mill run soon.

The coal mines, owned by F. H. Heald and others, have developed into a mine-foot vein of coal. Mr. Heald expects to market the coal and that the product will become a factor in furnishing cheap fuel to the mills and for domestic purposes.

5-5-1900 SAN DIEGO. p. 400

Receiver Isaac Trumbo of the Golden Cross mines at Hedgea, has filed his report for March, which shows the clean-up for that month to have been \$13,341.56.

[Oceanside Blade:] The Farley brothers at the Encinitas copper mine have used over 500 pounds of giant powder in the last sixty days. They report the ore is steadily but slowly growing richer as they go down. The shaft is now 135 feet deep and but very little water in the mine.

A big blast at the Golden Cross mines last week loosened up about 125,000 tons of rock. One hundred and fifteen tons of powder were used in the blast. Enough rock was loosened to keep the mill busy for several months.

The work being done on the Elevada mine in the Banner district is showing that the property is a good one. N. D. Jones of Pittsburg, Pa., who purchased it last year for \$10,000, and who is now visiting it, says that while drifting on the 400-foot level of the mine, his workmen opened up a ledge of ore eighteen feet wide, which the general assay shows an average of \$41.50 to the ton. The ore has changed from a free milling to refractory in this ledge, but there is an immense body of it, and the mill is kept running day and night.

5-5-1900 RIVERSIDE.

J. Ryan and S. Kelley, owners of the Lost Horse mine, in the Pinon district, have banded it to U. S. G. Todd of Los Angeles, for \$500,000, of which \$100,000 is to be paid by April 25, 1901, and the remainder by April 25, 1902. The mine is equipped with a complete modern ten-stamp mill and with a sufficient water supply. It is claimed that the mine will pay \$5,000 profit per month. Mr. Todd expects to secure an ample water supply from springs that he owns six miles from the mine. A company is to be organized with a capital stock of \$1,000,000 for operating the property.

5-5-1900 SAN BERNARDINO.

[Redlands Citrograph:] Times are again reported lively at Gold Mountain mining camp. A new mill is going up as well as a new boarding house and pipe line. Some sixty or seventy men are at work ten in the mine proper. More than 100 people are at the camp.

5-5-1900 SUNDRY NOTES. p. 5

Senator John P. Jones has purchased the Big Blue gold mine, Kern county, for \$75,000. The purchase was made by ex-United States Marshall Long of Los Angeles for the Senator.

The Adelaide quicksilver mine at Paso de Robles, Cal., was sold on April 28, to the Karl Klau Quicksilver Company for \$50,000.

VIRGINIA DALE DISTRICT.

5-5-1900 THE IVANHOE, O. K., BROOKLYN AND SUPPLY MINES DOING WELL.

(Special Correspondence.)

DALE, (San Bernardino county,) Cal., May 1.—While there was not a great deal of work done on the mines in this district during the winter months, what was done has been of a very satisfactory character and will be productive of excellent results.

The Ivanhoe, the Supply, the O. K. and the Brooklyn are the mines on which the greatest work is now being done. The O. K. and the Brooklyn have taken out a considerable quantity of gold during their winter workings, just how much perhaps nobody but the owners know. The Ivanhoe has a good lot of high-grade ore on the dump and their mill will be started up in a few days.

The State Mine Inspector came out here on the last stage but what he came for no one seems to know. It could not have been to inspect the mines of this district because he made no attempt to do so. It is to be regretted that he did not; he would have found much to interest him and much to say.

DALE.

5-5-1900 BALLARAT MINES. p 5

GREAT ACTIVITY AND GOOD WORK DONE IN THE DISTRICT.

The following items of news of mining operations in Inyo county, Cal., are from the Inyo Independent:

The Gold Hill mine, near Arvil Springs and about twenty miles from Ballarat was sold on the 17th of April to Mr. Taylor, a banker of South Riverside.

Henry Dover beat out twenty-one ounces of gold in a hand mortar a few days ago from a small amount of ore, taken from the Gold Note group of mines at Ballarat.

In the Ballarat district the Wild Beater is employing between twenty and thirty men. The Tuba mill is running constantly, with about twenty men employed. At the Ratcliff sixty men are kept at work; three machine drills are in use at this mine. There is a probability of a 25-ton smelter being erected at the Wild Rose junction mines. At Stone Corral ore is being taken out and the mill will be started up in a short time.

Los Angeles Mining Review

MAY 12, 1900

ANTELOPE VALLEY.

5-12-1900
SOME GOOD ORE DISCOVERED IN THE ROSAMOND BUTTES.

From Mr. B. L. Gookins of Fairmont, Los Angeles county, who is spending a few days in Los Angeles, the Mining Review obtained the following news of doings in Antelope Valley in this county:

There have recently been some strikes of gold ore made in the Rosamond Buttes, south of Tehachapi Peak in Kern county. Assays of some of the ore showed high gold values. From one pocket several thousands of dollars were lately taken. If the district were better prospected Mr. Gookins believes that many valuable ledges of paying gold ore would be found.

At the Borax works, owned by Gail Borden and others of Los Angeles, more than a dozen teams are kept busy hauling the product to Bakersfield.

Speaking of the oil indications in his neighborhood he said they were excellent, evidences of oil deposits being apparent in a great number of places, and that they offered a good opportunity for profitable working if Los Angeles men would only make locations or leases of the land and begin drilling. Mr. Melick, the Pasadena editor is, he thought, interested in a large section of oil territory at or near the property of the Tejon Ranch Company.

Antelope Valley has fine soil but is in need, he said, of water, which could be obtained by sinking wells. For obtaining artesian wells the chances are good, but he is of the opinion that the Tejon Ranch Company prefers not to encourage water development, not, at least, until the managers of the company have secured all the land that it is possible for them to obtain at the present low prices for it.

5-12-1900
The mountains in the Banner mining district, San Diego county, Cal., are resting under two feet of snow. The mining men of the district will have reason to rejoice over the water the snow will give them later on. 5-12-1900

MAY 12 p 4

Mining Summary.

WATER MORE ABUNDANT.

5-12-1900
RAIN, SNOW AND DEVELOPMENT FURNISHING A GOOD SUPPLY.

(Special Correspondence.)

RANDBURG, Cal., May 9.—April, in the desert region, went out with a tempest of rain and wind, but May was nethered in with sunshine that is delightful and which puts new life and vim into everything alive. During April there was quite a precipitation, in all about one and a half inches of rain. This taken with the rainfall and snow in December and January, has done much to relieve the doubts held, that the desert section would experience a severe water deficiency the coming season. In fact the results of the rains are already manifesting themselves, as all the water strata in the Mountain Wells' section show a decided increase in their flow. In the Yellow Astor Company's wells in that vicinity they have the largest body of water they have ever had, and more than they at present can consume, although their thirty-stamp mill is running to its full capacity. From the Randburg Water Company's wells comes the same cheering news—water increasing every day, and a miniature deluge looked for as soon as the present developing work is concluded.

The California Borax Company which has been operating the borax fields near Slate range, forty miles from here, has suspended work and discharged its entire force of whites and Chinese. Of the latter thirty-six passed through Johannesburg Monday night en route to their San Francisco and Los Angeles haunts. Whether the stoppage of the works is temporary or permanent, has not yet been given out, but it is the consensus of opinion that it is the work of that hideous octopus, the Trust.

The owners of the W. J. Bryan mine have temporarily leased the Kinyon two-stamp mill and are working a batch of rich ore from the mine. The Bryan, while it has not yet shown up a large and permanent pay streak, has produced some of the richest ore ever found in the camp.

Dr. Doolittle and Percy McMahon have taken a lease on the Little Butte mine and are getting out some good ore from the west end working of the claim.

MAY 12 p 4

Mr. McMahon will also probably have charge of the Butte mine, succeeding Tom Miner, who is preparing to leave for Cape Nome. McMahon is a much sought after man these days, and not without reason, as by his successful management of the Wedge property, he has proven that he is a miner in every sense of the word. He is also superintending matters at the Val Verde, which is still turning out its fine quota of ore.

The Stanford waste dump, into which some pretty good ore found its way, has been shipped to Barstow for treatment, and it is expected it will yield pretty fair returns.

Stoping has been begun again at the Buckboard mine, and a large consignment of its ore will be put through one of the batteries of the Johannesburg mill.

E. J. VAN DEVORT.

RIVERSIDE.

[Perris New Era:] The two-stamp mill recently erected at the Indian Queen mine, has commenced dropping on the big body of ore on the dump.

Herbert Pearce and F. L. Bates have taken a lease on the Gavilan mine. This mine has been shut down for the last few months, but as it is known to be very rich, the prospects for the future are promising.

The case of Washer vs. the Independent Mining and Development Company was tried at Riverside and submitted last Wednesday in Judge Noyes's court. The plaintiff sues to enforce payment of \$4500 alleged to be due for services in the development of mines belonging to the defendant corporation, located in the Menifee district.

SAN BERNARDINO. p 4

While looking for oil west of Cajon, Dan T. Hayes and John Clarke discovered a ledge of ore in Lytle Creek cañon, samples from which assayed high in gold. The ledge is less than three miles from the Santa Fe railway and there is, the finders report, plenty of water.

SAN DIEGO.

[Oceanside Blade:] Late samples of ore from the Encinitas copper mine at a depth of 135 feet show a continued improvement. Theodore Fahrenkrug of De Luz, has struck a copper ledge on his ranch and is sinking a shaft four feet in diameter. 5-12-1900

MAY 19
p 1

Southern California's Mineral Production.

ADVANCE COPY OF THE OFFICIAL REPORT GIVING THE FIGURES FOR THE YEAR 1899.

[Special Correspondence.]

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16.—The details of the official record of the mineral production of the counties of Southern California in 1899 have probably not reached the readers of the Mining Review, who will be interested in them. The report of the State Mining Bureau of the mineral industry in the past year has been completed by its statistician, Charles G. Yale, who is also the statistician of the United States Mint here, and last week the figures of the total product of the State by substances, together with the total product by counties and a statement of the counties producing each substance, was given to the press. The detailed statement of the mineral product of each county by substances has not yet been published and this statement for the counties of Southern California, I am enabled to give from the manuscript of the complete Mining Bureau bulletin for 1899, which has been sent to the State Printer.

If some people did not kick about the report for some reason or other it would only be further evidence that Southern California is a remarkable region. It would be violence to the laws of nature. The Mining Bureau receives an annual "booting" from nearly every county in the State, which cherishes a mineralogical reputation, for official and neighborhood estimates generally disagree on the important things. But the Mining Bureau reports are as carefully compiled and as reliable as any mineral reports in the world and are entitled to respectful consideration. Anyway the counties of Southern California are down for the things herein set forth and these figures will abide in the record.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

Gold	.....	\$	13,132
Asphalt	11,151 tons		23,020
Brick	23,385 m.		147,400
Gypsum	3,563 tons		14,250
Macadam	27,785 tons		33,750
Marble	600 cu. ft.		2,000
Mineral Water	193,600 gals.		6,805
Petroleum	1,409,356 bbls.		1,409,356
Rubble	146,743 tons		76,251
Sandstone	6,000 cu. ft.		2,000
Serpentine	600 cu. ft.		2,000

Total\$ 1,729,964

In 1898, Los Angeles county's petroleum product amounted to 1,462,871 barrels, with an average value of \$1 per barrel, and its total record was \$1,732,357. Los Angeles has got into the mineral water column for the first time. Otherwise it

was quite a model of mineralogical constancy up to December 31.

KERN COUNTY.

Gold	.....	\$	863,414
Silver	.....		6,810
Asphalt	2,537 tons		57,670
Borax	27 tons		3,382
Brick	1,600 m.		11,400
Coal	220 tons		1,100
Fullers Earth	620 tons		12,400
Lime	64,700 bbls.		57,110
Petroleum	15,700 bbls.		13,500

Total\$1,027,366

In 1898, Kern yielded \$1,017,930 in gold, some antimony, no borax or Fuller's earth and a total of \$1,129,573. The petroleum that came from those old Sunset wells that were always short at the lower end, was 10,000 barrels. But wait until next year before throwing any poor oil records at Kern.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

Gold	.....	\$	164,699
Silver	.....		125,603
Borax crude	14,000 tons		490,000
Borax, refined	5,880 tons		616,000
Cement	60,000 bbls.		180,000
Copper	1,369,878 lbs.		232,339
Granite	4,900 cu. ft.		3,275
Lime	16,000 bbls.		16,100
Limestone	16,440 tons		14,810
Macadam	5,720 tons		4,000
Marble	4,500 cu. ft.		625
Paving blocks	100 m.		4,000

Total\$1,859,351

That's a pretty good start in copper for a yearling, for San Bernardino has not been down for a pound of copper since 1894, if ever before. In 1898 its borax record was \$1,120,000 and this year it is \$1,106,000. This is the third year it has produced over \$1,000,000 worth of borax. It did better in gold in 1898 with \$261,512. In 1898 its total mineral product was \$1,644,152. We are waiting for it to get at that iron out in the hot solitudes of its richly-mineralized desert, that promises so much for the future.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

Gold	.....	\$	333,650
Brick	860 M.		4,800
Granite	11,000 cu. ft.		8,150
Lead	81,000 lbs.		1,817
Lithia mica	124 tons		4,600
Mineral water	12,000 gals.		6,000
Rubble	13,077 tons		18,198
Salt	400 tons		5,000

Total\$ 331,215

Of course San Diego county's drop from \$694,418 in 1898 is due to the idleness of the Golden Cross mine during part of the year. Aside from gold, its mineral product was \$21,222 in 1898 and \$47,565 in 1899, and no one acquainted with the increased mining activity in San Diego county and its extensive undeveloped mineral resources will doubt that

p 1

San Diego will be in the million class before long. And don't forget to note that San Diego is producing lead and also that it has added mica to California's list of minerals, produced on a commercial scale. Those are new sensations it has felt and it is doing quite well for a start.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

Gold	\$ 163,010
Silver	2,000
Asbestos	750
Brick	20 tons... 29,500
Clay	4,750 m... 16,800
Coal	14,900 tons... 19,762
Granite	7,905 tons... 8,850
Lime	11,800 cu. ft... 13,476
Salt	13,476 bbls... 7,200
Quartz sand.....	3,600 tons... 1,500
Quartz sand.....	1,000 tons... 1,500

Total\$ 272,848

There goes "quartz sand" into the record of the State's mineral products. When it was reported, the Mining Bureau wrote to the fellow, whoever and wherever he was, to know what he did with it. He replied, that it was used, "for glass sand and for the manufacture of soda." Riverside is about \$4,000 under its 1898 record which showed \$189,188 in gold, \$15,000 in coal, \$10,000 in salt and \$200 in asbestos.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

Asphalt	6,058 tons...\$ 121,160
Brick	120 m... 960
Mineral water	16,000 gals... 5,000
Natural gas	150 cu. ft... 120
Petroleum	208,570 bbls... 191,285

Total\$ 318,528

In 1898, Santa Barbara's record was \$472,784, and its petroleum product 132,217 barrels and \$112,549.

VENTURA COUNTY.

Gold	\$ 2,990
Asphalt	5,188 tons... 103,760
Borax	250 tons... 6,500
Brick	375 m... 2,000
Petroleum	496,200 bbls... 496,200

Total\$ 613,450

In 1898, Ventura was credited with 427,000 barrels of petroleum, valued at \$571,000, so that its petroleum product has increased in quantity but has received a lower valuation, making a smaller showing in the value of the product.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Brick	200 m...\$ 1,600
Coal	600 tons... 2,400
Petroleum	108,077 bbls... 108,077

Total\$ 112,077

The figures of the petroleum product of the counties of Los Angeles, Santa Barbara and Ventura were compiled by Field Assistant W. L. Watts of the Mining Bureau, and the work was done in his characteristic painstaking way.

The total petroleum product of the State was made up by these Southern California counties and Fresno and Santa Clara counties. Fresno's petroleum record is 439,372 barrels, valued at \$439,372. Santa Clara's is 1,500 barrels valued at

\$3,000. The quantity is the important thing. The valuations must necessarily be averaged by the Mining Bureau according to the best information and judgment obtainable. Oils from different wells and districts in the same county and the prices of the year of course vary. The oil from little wells in Moody's Gulch in the Santa Cruz mountains in Santa Clara county, which have slowly but steadily yielded a little for so many years call for a good price for lubricating oil. In Fresno county one well is said to yield crude lubricating oil so servicable and pure that it commands \$4 a barrel.

This record furnishes much interesting information and the production a good deal of comment, but I have room to add only that the presumptions are in favor of the substantial accuracy of these returns, and to offer the advice: "Don't kick the Bureau for its statistics." If you must kick it, kick it for something else. 5-19-00

J. O. DENNY.

MAY 19 p 2

R. G. DUN'S MONTHLY REVIEW.
R. G. Dun & Co.'s monthly review of trade conditions in Southern California for last month (April) says:

"In our immediate district the outlook has changed materially. An unprecedented rainfall of two inches in May has done an immense lot of good. To be sure some hay has been damaged but as an offset the rain has wonderfully benefited late-sown grain and assuring a good bean crop. A full-term run at the Los Alamitos sugar factory is also one of the outcomes of the downpour. At Oxnard the beet crop has been under irrigation, so the campaign is not so materially affected by the downpour. The rain was of special value too, to thousands of acres of deciduous fruit orchards now promising a fair crop where the outlook was very barren indeed. Vineyardists estimate the grape crop benefited 50 per cent. In fact, all summer crops are now assured, and the rain, together with heavy snowfall on mountains, so increases the storage supply that the irrigation problem of Southern California is practically settled for another year.

"Interest continues to grow in the oil development. Increase of consumption is keeping pace with the increased production and at present, at any rate, alarm as to the possibility of overproduction is groundless. Price is comparatively steady, at present \$1 per barrel."

MAY 19 p 10

MAY 19 p 2



EIGHTY-STAMP MILL AT BIG BLUE MINE, KERNVILLE, KERN COUNTY, CAL.

BIG BLUE MINES.

p 10 5-19-1900 p 10
PROPERTY LATELY PURCHASED
BY SENATOR JOHN P. JONES.

A view of the stamp mill at the Big Blue mines at Kernville, Kern county, Cal., is here presented. This is the property that Senator John P. Jones has just purchased for \$75,000, the purchase having been made through ex-United States Marshall Long, of Los Angeles.

The Big Blue mines were discovered and located by Judge Sumner in 1860, and for some time were known as the Sumner group, embracing eighteen claims. The ore proved to be so valuable that an 80-stamp waterpower mill was erected, with concentrating plant, but since the destruction by fire of the hoisting plant in 1893 there has been but little work done on the mines. Under Senator Jones' ownership it is expected that the property will again be opened up and worked with modern machinery.

A DAILY OIL JOURNAL. p 8

If evidence were lacking of the great interest that is being taken in oil affairs it would be found in the fact of the establishment of a daily journal in this city exclusively devoted to oil interests. It was established by Mr. E. F. Howe, well-known as the author of a series of valuable articles in the Herald on oil development in Southern California. The paper presents a substantial appearance, and under Mr. Howe's editorial management will meet with success.

MAY 19 p 2

5-19-00 p 2
Our Randsburg correspondent in letter in today's number, tells splendid news about the water supply at that place. The big strike in Mountain Wells gives the camp more water than it has ever had, and, as a result, every stamp mill is again running full time, day and night. He further states that never in the history of the camp has the production of ore been so great as now.

p 2

5-19-00
The Independent of Independence, Inyo county, in this State, says a rumor is abroad that the Southern Pacific company has purchased the Virginia and Truckee railroad. Now that the Southern Pacific owns the Carson and Colorado road, it is quite likely that it will in time, if it does not already, own the Virginia and Truckee, and all the roads in the neighborhood, so that the freight for Southern California, routed via Ogden, may come by Carson and Colorado, as soon as it is broad-gauged.

THE PROFITS IN THE WASTE.

In an article on the "Wasteful Era in Mining," the San Francisco Chronicle says: 5-19-00 p 2

"The history and the evolution of mining on the Comstock is a reflex of the industry elsewhere on the Coast. The wasteful era has gone forever. All mining properties are now being operated on scientific and economical methods that will insure profit to the operators. The mill has become part of the enterprise, not a separate concern under an independent ownership, and every element of waste is guarded against in each operation connected with ore extraction and reduction."

When it is remembered that ore having no greater average value than \$1 per ton is now mined at a profit the pertinence of the Chronicle's statement is exemplified. Such mining methods as prevailed during the Comstock days would, if practiced now, put a stop to more than one-half of the mining now being done in the world. For instance: The Deadwood-Terra mine in South Dakota, is crushing an average of 500 tons of ore a day at a cost for mining and milling of \$1.40 per ton, leaving a profit of 40 cents per ton, as the ore only averages \$1.80 per ton in value.

The Golden Cross mines in San Diego county, Cal., afford another instance of how very low-grade ores can be mined at a profit, the one thing necessary being economy in working and in management. The Treadwell mines in Alaska, as also several large copper mines in Michigan and Montana, could be cited as other instances of mines that are great payers, because the element of waste has been eliminated. As a clear, paying business proposition, there is none that offers surer guarantees for profitable investment than gold, silver or copper mining, provided always—and the provision equally applies to the successful conduct of every business—that the profits are not thrown out in the waste. 5-19-00 p 2

Mining Summary.

5-A-00 GOOD NEWS.

RANDBURG CAMP HAS MORE WATER THAN IT CAN USE.

[Special Correspondence.]

RANDBURG, Cal., May 16.—There is very little to write about this week except to state that there is a boom in the camp's two most important factors, namely, ore production and water. Of the latter there is a plethora, more than the camp has ever known, and enough to keep all the mills in the district running day and night. The big strike in the Yellow Aster Company's wells, at Mountain Wells, has proven a big thing, enabling the company to connect with the local company's pipes and furnish them with 40,000 gallons of water per day. This added to the latter's already increased supply from their own wells, gives them sufficient water to furnish all present demands.

In the matter of ore production, there never has been in the history of the camp so much ore produced as now. Besides the output of the Yellow Aster Company, which approximates 140 tons per day, there are others producing well up in the double figures daily. The Buckboard is turning 200 tons into the Red Dog mill, and the Baltic is having a 100-ton run, to say nothing of the small fry, who must watch their chance and "snuck" in between big runs. Considerable custom ore is also going to Barstow, and some big shipments have been made to Garlock.

E. J. VAN DEVORT.

SAN DIEGO.

The San Diego Union says considerable interest is being shown in mining properties in the county and particularly in the region about Fallbrook where a good many claims have been filed within the past few months.

The principal development has been done on A. Campbell's claim, the Margarita. Another property with a very bright outlook, is the claim adjoining the Margarita on the north, and known as the Santa Fe, owned by P. L. Baker and W. N. Hall, who have had their claim prospected and worked to some extent. Work will be commenced on the Santa Fe mine as soon as machinery can be placed on the property.

[Fallbrook Observer:] The Santa Margarita Gold Mining Company has been organized this week, with a capital stock of \$2,000,000, for the purpose for developing and working the Live Oak group of mines near Fallbrook. The following Fallbrook citizens are the incorporators and directors: C. E. Armstrong, D. W. Shepard, C. W. Baldrige, John Baird, B. T. Shepard, H. V. M. Armstrong, O. E. Baldrige.

RIVERSIDE. 5-4-00

[San Bernardino Sun:] A. F. Judson reports that all of the Menifee mining properties, a group of what has been considered valuable mining prospects, has been finally sold to a Boston syndicate which has been figuring on them for some time.

The figures on the deal have not been given out, but there is an intimation of a \$40,000 commission on the sale, which would indicate that it might have taken six or seven figures to have expressed the actual purchase price.

SAN BERNARDINO. 5-4-00

The San Bernardino Sun says: "The interest in the mining strike in Cajon Pass grows apace and before the week is over, scores of men will be tramping the hills in that part of the range, looking for locations, and searching for extensions of the ledges which have been uncovered in Lone Pine Canyon, and which are thought to be 'good.' Prospectors are heading that way, and within a week or two there will be a fully developed camp in the canyon."

A wonderful flow of water was struck at a depth of only twenty feet on a well that was being sunk on a lot within the limits of the city of San Bernardino. The water came up with such a force as to drive the workmen out in a hurry.

The O. K. people in the Virginia Dale district, have increased their working force and will run their mill 24 hours a day hereafter. A new road is to be built from the mine around by Ellerman's mill to Ferguson's mill which is five or six miles from the O. K. mine. Water will then be hauled for Ellerman's, the O. K. and Brooklyn mills from Ferguson's well.

Rates have been arranged so that the most of the freight for the mines in the Dale district will be hauled from Amboy, instead of from Banning as has been done for some time past. It will be less than half the distance and a better road.

Mining Summary.

ANOTHER PLACER DISCOVERY.

RANDBURG MINERS MAKE A RUSH TO IT. S-26-19.

[Special Correspondence.]

RANDBURG, Cal., May 23.—Rich placer ground, recently discovered from fifteen to twenty miles northwest of Barstow, has set Randburg agog, and miners, prospectors, speculators and all other kinds of men are pulling there by the dozens. The news of the find was only made public late last week, but it traveled so fast and took such a hold on those whose main object in life seems to be to chase up every story of a rich discovery, that at least 200 people are now en route to the ground from all points of this compass. Jack Harrison and J. W. Murphy of Johannesburg were among the first to receive a tip of the richness of the new discovery and left today week for the place, which they describe as being in a flat or wash, well up in the mountain ranges that skirt the Desert to the north and west of Barstow. They returned Sunday after making a cursory examination of the new fields and making also eight or more locations.

To your correspondent they stated that when they arrived on the ground they found only the original discoverers there and they were busy opening up ground and working the dirt in their dry washers. How rich the ground is is yet problematical, but Mr. Harrison said that from a hole two and a half feet wide, four feet long and stripped to bedrock, which at that point was only fourteen inches deep, he saw an ounce of gold taken. But how much of this ground there is he does not know, and the owners would not tell, but from a small pail full of dirt which he scraped from bedrock at another point, he and Mr. Murphy secured 57 cents in coarse gold by running it through a washer. Quite a bit was afterwards found by washing the tailings in water.

The flat where the discovery has been made, is limited in extent and probably does not contain more than 2000 acres, and as the original locators took up 640, and Messrs. Harrison and Murphy 160 acres more, it is probable that the parties they met on the road who were going in from Mojave have taken up the rest, so there does not seem to be much chance for those who have waited till this late day to get next to the new bonanza.

The discovery of oil "signs" near Salt creek, thirty miles northwest of Johannesburg, is also attracting considerable attention, and during the past thirty or forty days, the locality has been visited by probably 200 people, nearly all of whom have made locations, the latter extending almost to Garden station, eighteen miles to the southeast. The indications for oil are said to be good at the upper end of the creek, one enthusiast going so far as to say that the float rock just "smelled of oil." No development work has yet been done on the ground, but a recently organized Randburg company has interested capital in the scheme, and is making arrangements to put up a derrick.

The Big Butte mine is now being operated under the superintendence of Percy McMahon. The working force has been increased and development started in new ground. It was reported on the street today that a rich chute of ore had been struck in the west workings of the mine. If it proves to be anything like the Wilson chute in the same mine it will be a bonanza. From that about \$100,000 was taken.

The Little Ruth is also being worked by Mr. McMahon, who, with Dr. Doolittle, has a lease on it. During the past month quite a bunch of good ore was taken out of the lower levels and it is now being worked at the Johannesburg mill.

The operators of the Baltic mine, out near the Stringer district, have had a run made on 100 tons of ore which netted them nearly \$2000.

The owners of the Johannesburg mill, Messrs. Griffith, Hicks and Montgomery, have recently purchased an interest in the Napoleon mine in the Stringer district, and will begin work very shortly. The Napoleon has been one of the richest producers in the district.

John C. Quinn and George Pridham who a few months ago run the Ophir mill in Fiddler's gulch, were in camp last week. Mr. Pridham has since left for Cape Nome and will be followed in a few days by Mr. Quinn. They will ship and operate at that place some sort of a concentrator which has proven very successful lately in saving beach and placer gold.

Two five-stamp batteries arrived in Johannesburg last week for Messrs. Dean and Jones, and on Tuesday were put on teams and taken out to Slate range, where they will be added to the ten-stamps already in operation.

changed hands, Mrs. H. I. Squires, who has managed it for the past three years, retiring. W. S. Miller is now the boss in charge, and he bids fair to keep the hostelry up to the reputation it has always enjoyed—that of being the best hotel on the desert.

E. J. VAN DEVORT.

p 4

RIVERSIDE.

Miners liens amounting to \$625 have been placed on the Menifee mine for unpaid wages owing to disagreements between the owners.

[Riverside Enterprise.] The Good Hope cyanide plant, after a very successful run of three years, will cease operations this week.

Machinery is being erected on the Ophir mine, adjoining the Good Hope. This mine shows some very rich ore, and gives prospect of being a very rich mine.

p 4

SAN BERNARDINO.

The San Bernardino Sun reports the theft of \$1200 worth of amalgam from the Iron Chief mine. There is no clue to the robbers.

p 5

THE YELLOW ASTER.

ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS MEETING AND ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Yellow Aster Mining and Milling Company, whose properties are at Randburg, Cal., held its regular annual stockholders' meeting at Carson, Nev., on May 16, the company being incorporated under the laws of the State of Nevada. At the meeting 90,000 shares of stock out of the total of 100,000 were represented.

All of the directors of the old board were reelected. They are: John Singleton, C. A. Burcham, R. L. Burcham, F. M. Mooers and John M. Miller.

On last Monday (May 21) the regular monthly meeting of the board of directors was held at the offices of the company in Los Angeles when the following were elected officers for the ensuing year: John Singleton, president; and general manager; C. A. Burcham, vice-president; R. L. Burcham, secretary; National Bank of California, treasurer. The only change was the election of C. A. Burcham for the vice-presidency, vice F. M. Mooers.

The officers of the company have been permanently removed from Randburg to Los Angeles, so as to render it more convenient for the directors in holding their monthly meetings.

At the last meeting of the board of directors the contract made with the Crane Company of San Francisco for the purchase and construction of a pipe line and water plant at Goler, near Randburg, was ratified. The new plant will have a capacity of 200,000 gallons of water a day and will cost when completed \$75,000. From Goler the water will be pumped to the company's mines above Randburg, and which are 1400 feet higher than where the wells at Goler are situated.

MAY 26 p 8

5-26-1908 MEN AND MINES.

United States Marshall E. Z. Osborne, who is interested in mining properties in California and Arizona, received a letter this week from Mr. E. W. Raymond of New York, informing him that he had been elected a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

MAY 26

5-26-1908 OBITUARY.

The death of F. M. Mooers at New York on Thursday last (May 24) is announced. Mr. Mooers was one of the principal owners of the Yellow Aster mines at Randsburg, Cal., and one of the directors of the Yellow Aster Company.

MAY 26

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

5-26-1908 UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT MAY ADOPT THE SYSTEM.

The Philadelphia Item has an account of the tests recently made in Philadelphia in respect to wireless telegraphy. They were made by the American Wireless Telephone and Telegraph Company of that city, of which Dr. G. P. Gehring, formerly of Los Angeles, and who is still largely interested in mining properties here, is president.

The tests made are stated to have been in the highest degree satisfactory. The system is described as simple, and effective and so compact that all the instruments required can be carried like a camera on a tripod, set up anywhere and everywhere, whether on land or on ship-board at a moment's notice. Any person of ordinary intelligence can operate the apparatus, which consists of a transmitter and receiver, which are in no way connected.

The company is now, the Item says, in correspondence with various departments of the United States government, such as army, navy, light-house board, signal corps and weather bureau, which may soon adopt the system of wireless telegraphy.

The company has recently secured United States letters patent for its improvements in wireless telegraphy, it being the second patent in the world ever granted on devices of this kind.

MAY 26 p 10

THE NEEDLES SMELTER.

5-26-1908 WILL BE READY FOR WORK AUGUST FIRST.

Work on the construction of a smelter is reported to be progressing and it is expected that it will be finished and ready for business by August 1 next. The main building will be 188 feet in length and will contain an assay office, sample house, engine and boiler rooms, and will be of brick with a fire-proof roof. Adjoining the main building will be the structure containing the smelting

furnace, and the building divided the main building by a fire-proof wall. The capacity of the smelter will be from 80 to 100 tons of ore a day, according to the ore.

Judge J. R. Owen of this city, who is interesting himself in the matter, was informed in a conversation with a representative of the Los Angeles Mining view, that the smelter would have a capacity of 100 tons. Contracts for fluxes, both iron and lime, have been made. A large stock pile of fluxes, fuel is even now upon the grounds. More fluxes will arrive before the smelter is blown in. The iron casting and vators will be furnished by the Lloylyn Iron Works; pipes, fittings, tools and hardware by the Harper & Reynolds Company, and other material by Los Angeles firms. Miners in the Chino, Ariz., and adjacent districts, and several in the vicinity of Manvel, have already contracted for the smelting large bodies of ore.

MAY 26 p 8

AETNA QUICKSILVER COMPANY.

The report of the Aetna Consolidated Quicksilver Mining Company, California for the year 1899 shows total receipts, \$155,248; total expenses, \$86,190, leaving net earnings of \$69,058. Dividends amounting to \$50,000 were paid, leaving a surplus of \$19,058 which added to last year's balance made the total surplus at the close of the year \$75,390.

INYO COUNTY.

FACTS REGARDING THE EX-
ORBITANT FREIGHT ON ORE.

(Correspondence.)

TRUS, Inyo county, Cal., May 25.

A few weeks ago an article appeared in the Mining Review criticizing exorbitant rates charged by railroads on shipments of ore from various mines and special mention was made of the Carson and Colorado railroad. The article stated that, since the purchase of the road by the Southern Pacific company, the freight charges on ore from mines in Owens Valley to San Francisco had been raised from \$6 per ton to \$10 per ton. This was correct but it was only a partial statement of the facts. The agents' instructions in the shipment of ore from Citrus or Keeler in Owens valley, Inyo County, are as follows:

On a valuation of \$25 per ton, freight charges \$6 per ton; more than \$25 and less than \$50 per ton, \$8 per ton; more than \$50 and less than \$100 per ton, \$10 per ton.

It is stated that the Carson and Colorado railroad, although having the reputation of charging "all the traffic will bear," had precisely the same scale of charges but deemed it advisable to close its eyes to the valuation part of it, and in most cases content to ship all ore at the six-dollar rate to San Francisco. When Mr. Huntington acquired the road to the Carson and Colorado road, the agents received instructions to insist on the valuation portion of the contract and the value was to be determined by the smelter's returns, less the amount of working charges. In the event that the value of the ore had not been previously determined, a valuation of \$100 per ton was to be tacked on to it, the railroad kindly consenting to reimburse the shipper if the ore should not work that amount. These are simply agents' instructions, further facts are as follows: C. L. H. D. P. 1

Mr. Huntington has a playful method (which is never referred to at the annual banquet to employees,) of dividing profits with the agriculturist, the merchant and the miner, hence the statement of Mr. J. Gunde, a prominent mine owner of Inyo county, that he is paying \$12.50 per ton to San Francisco on ore valued at \$150 per ton, may be taken for granted to imply that the Southern Pacific does not intend to stop at the \$10 rate. Eggs, oranges or ore—everything in fact, is fish that comes to its net, and a plentiful supply of "suckers" is landed at every cast.

A mill has been ordered for the Barnes and Anderson mine which will be erected at Willow Springs about two miles below the mine.

The Hirsch mine started up May 24 with a full complement of men. The

delay has been caused by the scarcity of water in the ditch which furnishes power for the mill. Judging from the small amount of water in Owens river at this time, there is liable to be still further delay.

The new placer diggings near the Pinite monument are said to be good. The gravel has been too wet up to the present time to prospect thoroughly.

Work is being done in and around Marurka canyon and good pay is the result in most cases. New ground is continually being found in the supposedly worked-out gulches. The Marurka Mining and Water Company's tunnel is in 1466 feet. The work is progressing rapidly in good ground.

A new road is to be built by Bishop Creek people to connect with the road from Citrus up Marurka canyon. The road will now be extended from north of Marurka canyon to the salt marshes in Silene valley. The lead mines in Lead canyon and the copper mines in the Silene valley will be greatly profited thereby. C. L. H. D. P. 1

A. M. S.

GOLD MOUNTAIN MINE.

C. L. H. D. P. 1
BALDWIN'S OLD PROPERTY TO BE
TRIED AGAIN.

Gold mountain, in San Bernardino county, which was abandoned by "Lucky" Baldwin many years ago, is at present the scene of considerable activity. A force of over sixty men is at work, says the Riverside Enterprise, preparing the foundation for a forty-stamp mill, which is now on the way to that place, and quite a mining camp is springing up there. E. J. Baldwin once erected a forty-stamp mill on the property, and expended a good many thousand dollars on it, but he finally arrived at the conclusion that the ore was not of sufficient value to warrant further work.

For several years nothing was done toward bringing the mine forward, but last year it passed into the hands of Capt. De la Mar, the mining man, who has extensive interests in Idaho, Nevada and Utah. He sent experts to this part of the country, and their verdict settled the Gold mountain mining claims. The representatives of Capt. De la Mar say that if the mine proves what it now promises, the forty-stamp mill will be immediately followed by 100 more.

QUARTETTE SHUT DOWN.

C. L. H. D. P. 1
TROUBLE BETWEEN ITS DIRECTORS—WORK STOPPED.

The Los Angeles Mining Review received word from Manvel last Thursday that all work at the mines of the Quartette Company in the Searchlight district, Nevada, had been stopped, all hands paid off and work on the stamp mill the company was erecting shut down.

The Quartette company is the wealthiest and most important mining organization operating in the Searchlight district. There is a large amount of eastern capital, principally Boston, invested in its enterprises so that the news of the shut-down will come as a surprise to those familiar with that district. The resident directors of the company are Messrs. C. A. Hopkins, F. W. Dunn, B. Macready and Mr. Crocker, the latter from Boston. Mr. Hopkins is also a representative of Boston interests.

The immediate cause of the shut-down as learned from Manvel, was dissension among these four gentlemen respecting the management of the property and direction of the work, and Mr. H. R. Bacheller, the general manager of the company, was made the scapegoat of their dissensions. Those who are in a position to know state that Mr. Bacheller's management was good but that he had succeeded in making himself objectionable to one of the resident directors of the company who wanted, as is commonly said, "to boss the whole job." The result was that Mr. Bacheller gave in his resignation and everything at the mines and mill came to a dead stop.

Our Manvel reports are that the four directors will hold a meeting some day next week and elect a new general manager, but who he will be nobody seemed to know. Mr. Bacheller expected to leave Searchlight in a few days for Los Angeles on his way to Mexico, having, as is learned, been offered the management of a large mining property in that country.

Mining Summary.

THE BARSTOW PLACERS.

C. 2-1900 p 4

FINE GOLD STATED TO EXIST IN THE SANDS.

[Special Correspondence.]

RANDESBURG, Cal., May 30.—Up to date there seems to be no diminution in the interest taken in the recently-discovered Barstow placers. In all, probably seventy-five persons have left this section for the new fields, but what progress any of them have made in the way of "striking it rich" has not been reported. Some vague reports, however, have reached here that outshine Klondike riches, but little credence is placed in them. One conservative story though, has reached here and it is to the effect that small quantities of gold exist in all the sands in that region, but it is too fine for dry washing, though heavy enough for sluicing if water were obtainable. The latter is a scarce article in the neighborhood, it being brought in from points ten and fifteen miles distant.

Good water indications are said to exist at the new fields, and this week George Cook, one of the best judges of water formation on the desert, left Johannesburg to make an examination of the ground.

The Napoleon mine, the sale of part of which was mentioned in last week's letter, will be operated under a newly organized company, which was formed this week, with the following as officers: F. L. Layton, president; Frank Griffith, vice-president; J. W. Montgomery, secretary, and F. S. Hicks, treasurer. The above with F. Moore of Los Angeles, also constitute the incorporators and board of directors. The Napoleon has been opened to a depth of 150 feet and from the workings between that and the surface probably \$70,000 has been extracted. The new company propose to begin sinking at once on the claim, and say they will not quit until a depth of 500 feet is attained.

E. J. VAN DEVORT.

RIVERSIDE.

The Riverside Enterprise says that Mr. W. F. Bray, one of the owners of the Menifre mine is making arrangements to settle existing differences that work at the mine can be resumed.

SAN BERNARDINO

[Redlands Citrograph:] Colton cement works are now employing 75 men and want more. Their monthly sales are now 4300 barrels.

The work of constructing the foundation, together with other preliminaries for the new smelter at Needles, was begun last Monday.

INYO COUNTY. C. 2-1900 p 4

The following items of news of the Ballarat district are from the Inyo Independent:

The Ratcliff Mining Co. is going to add 50 more stamps immediately to their milling plant, making 40 stamps, and by the first of the year the management say they will have 60 stamps dropping.

The Gold Hill lead mines have been sold to Southern California capitalists. Active operations will commence on this property immediately.

The Mineral Hill Mining Co. have completed their mill and cyanide plant, and a force of men are now engaged in putting in a tramway which will be completed by the first of June, when active milling operations will commence.

The World Beater mine, Pleasant canyon, is now employing thirty men and the mill is running steadily.

The Tuber canyon mill has broke down and the management is going to put in a 10-stamp mill, which they claim will be in place and running inside of two months.

The Gem mine and mill at Jail canyon has been bonded to San Francisco parties.

Frank Kennedy has sold his antimony mines at Wild Rose. The first payment of \$1000 was made on May 1st by Geo. Montgomery and E. M. Dineen.

p 4 SAN DIEGO. C. 2-1900 p 4

[Oceanside Blade:] The Copper Queen mine (near the Encinitas Mining Company's location) has been sold to an English company formed in San Diego. Work will soon be started. Other claims in the group are being bargained for.

DREDGES FOR THE COLORADO.

C. 2-1900

CONTRACTS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF THESE HAVE BEEN LET.

The Yuma (Ariz.) Sun reports that contracts for the construction of three gold dredges for use at the Potholes on the Colorado River have been let by the Crosby-Ehrich syndicate of Colorado Springs, to Mr. W. T. Urie of Kansas City. The contract for the specially cut lumber was secured by the Yuma Lumber Company who is having it cut in Oregon.

The dredges will be floated on scows, 30x110 feet in size. Earth will be taken from the river bed by means of a continuous chain of buckets that will work at the extreme depth of thirty-six feet below the surface of the water. Each bucket, with a weight of over one thousand pounds, has a capacity of four cubic feet, giving each dredger a capacity of 4000 cubic yards a day. The engines are to be of eighty-horse power. The gravel carried up will be dumped into a revolving cylindrical grizzly, four feet in diameter and fifteen feet long, which will sort the material into various sizes. The finer gravel, containing gold, will be run off into sluice boxes. Each dredge will require the services of fifteen men and will consume 240 cords of wood per month. Each dredge will cost \$50,000. The gravel to be worked is valued at 50 cents a cubic yard, and immense profits are expected.

FREE GOLD MINES.

C. 2-1900 p 10

THE GROUP HAS BEEN JUMPED BY PARTIES FROM PHOENIX.

The Yuma (Ariz.) Sun has the following account of the jumping by some parties from Phoenix, of the Free Gold group of mines, who assert that the assessment work for 1899 was not done on them:

"The Free Gold group of mines in the Chocolate mountains seventy-five miles north of Yuma has been jumped by R. W. Sparks and others, of Phoenix. The property originally belonged to the late Taylor D. MacLeod, who sold it about three years ago to the Rio Colorado Gold Extraction Company. The company erected a five-stamp mill and worked the mine for several months,

but through bad management failed to meet the deferred payments according to contract and were compelled to forfeit the mill and mine to Mr. MacLeod and associates. During the operation of the mine the company became indebted to John Gandolfo to the amount of several thousand dollars for supplies. Mr. Gandolfo brought suit against the company, and also against the original owners, to whom the property reverted, and obtained a judgment in the district court for the amount due. The property was sold at sheriff's sale about a year ago and Mr. Gandolfo bid it in. The new claimants now allege that the assessment work on the mines was not done for the year 1899. Mr. Gandolfo, however, paid a man for doing the necessary work last December and an affidavit that the work was properly executed is on record." C. 2-1900 p 10

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C 23. 00 p 4

Mining Summary

C 23. 00 p 4 SAN DIEGO.

[Escondido Times:] John Reid, one of the owners and manager of the Oro Fino mine, went to San Diego Saturday to consult with other owners of the property. During last month 300 tons of ore were run through the stamps of the Cleveland-Pacific company's mill, which the Oro Fino Company has had leased. Mr. Reid says there are now 75 tons of ore on the dump and that his company is preparing to put in a stamp mill of its own.

The San Diego Sun reports that Mr. W. W. Rynearson has discovered a ledge of gold-bearing ore in the San Dieguito Valley, which is twenty-five miles north of the city of San Diego.

SAN BERNARDINO.

[Redlands Citograph:] The artesian well of the Gold Mountain Mining Company in Bear Valley is flowing 25 inches. As it is an elevation of 7000 feet there is much speculation as to where the water comes from.

JUN 23 p 6

C 23. 00 p 6

MINERAL HILL MILL.

The stamp mill, tramway and cyanide plant of Mineral Hill Gold Mining Company near Ballarat, Cal., began the treatment of ore on Saturday, June 16, and everything is now running regularly. C. 23. 00 p 6

THE CARMEN SALT WORKS.

[Nogales Vidette:] A Guaymas paper states that Viosca Bros., owners of the Carmen Island Salt Works, will soon dispose of their interests to an American company for the sum of \$500,000 gold. The Carmen Island salt deposits are among the largest in Mexico.

JUN 23 p 3

A DEBRIS CASE

C 23. 00 p 3

WANT TO STOP MINING IN SAN GABRIEL CANYON.

Southern California is going to have a hydraulic-debris case of its own, thereby dividing the honors with the northern portion of the State, which to the present time has had a monopoly of hydraulic-debris litigation.

Mr. G. T. Brown and eight others of Azusa and Covina, Los Angeles county, have brought suit against Mr. T. McGinty, owner of several mining claims in San Gabriel canyon, to restrain him from using the water which flows into and through the canyon, claiming that his mining operations pollute the water and render it unfit for domestic uses.

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but as the writer's intimate knowledge of the copper deposits of the belt does not extend much further northwest than that point we will commence there.

From that point, southeast through the Arizona range there are copper prospects innumerable. Several excellent prospects are known to exist in the southern end of the Argus range, most of them have been worked but a few feet in depth, but some of them will be opened up this fall, if either the proposed extension of the Randaburg railroad to Ballarat or Mr. C. P. Huntington's connecting link between Mojave and Keeler be built.

From the Argus range to Pilot Knob in the Morrow Mining district, San Bernardino county, is a jump of about twenty-four miles where there are no known copper indications. At Pilot Knob, Toppy Johnson's Fairview mine is developed for about 200 feet and shows good ore at the bottom of the shaft. Four miles southeast of the Fairview we are in the edge of Copper City camp consisting of eighty odd claims. Here the deposits are proven to a depth of 212, 186, and various other depths. These properties are now controlled by a Boston syndicate and development on a large scale is promised. Six miles south of this camp is the Carter Mountain camp, owned to a great extent by the same people. Here there are sixty or seventy more copper claims. Assessment work only, has shown the possibilities of the camp, though I believe Dr. Slocum has sunk over 100 feet on one of his claims at Camp Belric.

Again we jump eight or ten miles, this time over a series of dry lakes and we are in Camp Vera, formerly known as the Yucca camp where there is a group of claims now owned by the same company that controls the Copper City camp. Here there are about 120 claims with a continued series of cropping from the dry lakes to Lane's Mill, a distance of about ten miles.

Jumping over the Calico hills we find copper indications in the Grapevine district, and thirteen miles south of Daggett at Ord, we find big deposits again in the Osborne group. Several thousand feet of work has been done on this group and the ore is holding out well.

To the east of Ord, south and southwest of Lane, is the Peacock mine and the recent discoveries of Mulligan and Redfern in the Buckeye district. The former property has been shipping high grade ore for a year past and is proven to a depth of about 200 feet. A New York company has recently purchased this property and will develop it at once.

(Continued on page 5.)

(Continued from page 1.)

Fifteen miles south of the Peacock we come to the Copper Peak property in the Black Hawk district. To the southeast again about twenty-four miles is the Hudspeth group, between the Twenty-nine Palms and Morange districts; and thirty miles farther southeast is the immense iron capping of the Hillside group on the east slope of the Eagle Mountain in Riverside county, near the Iron Chief. These last mentioned properties have not been developed to any extent, but promise exceedingly well. The Iron Chief although popularly known as a gold mine is a smelting proposition carrying a good percentage of copper.

Southeast again, in the Ironwood Mountain, we have more copper prospects and a few miles from the Colorado river we have the Imperial and other groups at Copper Basin. Across the river the same ore is encountered at the Mavis, Empire, Garfield and Gladstone groups and continues on across Arizona another 280 miles through the Harovar Mountains through Phoenix and Bisbee into Old Mexico.

Eastern capital is becoming interested in this belt, and the time will come when the copper mines of California will rival those of Arizona in extent and richness of their ores. The mineral is there and will stay there until our prospectors succeed in interesting capital in developing it.

A little of the capital and energy that California capitalists have put into mines in other regions would have given them equally as good properties in their own State, but it is simply "dollars to doughnuts" that the copper mines of Southern California will be opened by eastern and foreign capital, while in the meantime Southern California capital lies idle in the banks or goes to Arizona and Mexico to open other fields and enrich other States.

A. RUSSELL CROWELL.

Los Angeles, June 26, 1900.

JUNE 30, 1900.

6-30-1900 p 1
COPPER IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Editor Mining Review:—We read in the mining journals and in the daily papers, a great deal about the copper mines of Arizona; we often hear also of Copperopolis and Keswick, and occasionally of Manvel and Vanderbilt, but how often is there anything said of the great copper belt of Southern California? How many well informed mining men know of this belt or its limits?

The average desert miner has heard of such a belt, and he knows of copper prospects all over the desert, but how many have consulted the maps of that region and realize what this belt means to the future mineral wealth of Southern California.

As no one map is complete in its details I will ask your readers to follow me in their imagination over a stretch of desert 288 miles in length and from eight to thirty miles wide and visit copper mines, copper prospects and copper indications throughout the length and breadth of this belt.

I will not say that the belt commences at the Cerro Gordo range in Inyo county,

JUN 30 p 6

C. 30. 00 p. 6
OBITUARY.

The death at San Francisco of Mr. Patrick Reddy, of the law firm of Reddy, Campbell and Meldon, is announced. Mr. Reddy came to California in 1861 and while practicing law has always been interested in various mining properties. C. 30. 00 p. 6

SEEKING INFORMATION.

A correspondent writes the Mining Review asking for information concerning the following properties:

The Anchor Consolidated Gold and Silver Mining Company, Tombstone district, Arizona.

The Eureka-Mono Mining and Milling Company, Mono county, Cal.

The Nevada Silver Mining and Milling Company, near Austin, Leander county, Nevada.

The Palmyra Mining and Milling Company, Uncompahgre mining district, Mineral City, Colorado.

JUN 30

The sale of the Los Angeles Herald is again reported, this time in the Evening Express of June 27. And this time the report of the sale is not denied in the Herald. It looks, therefore, as though it might be a "go." The sum paid, or to be paid, is stated to be \$35,000, not an exorbitant price for a Los Angeles paper in its twenty-seventh year. C. 30. 00 p. 3

JUN 30 p 3

THE APEX QUESTION.

A COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO DRAFT A NEW LAW.

Mr. Thomas Ewing, one of the delegates from California to the International Mining Congress, held last week at Milwaukee, has returned to Los Angeles. Speaking of what was done at the Congress he is reported as saying that one important action was taken which will be endorsed by all who are interested in mining. It was the appointment of a committee of seven to draft a new law or an amendment to the existing law relating to the location of mines on mining claims and advocate such amendment in congress. It was the opinion of the delegates that the area of mining claims should be increased from 20 to 40 acres, with straight line boundaries and no rights beyond such boundaries, above or below the surface, thus doing away entirely with dips, spurs and angles. Such a law, it is said, will save the interminable litigation with which miners have to contend.

The only other delegate from Southern California present at the convention was Mr. J. Irving Crowell, who, after the congress adjourned went to Boston on matters of business connected with his mining properties in San Bernardino county, Cal.

JUN 30 p 5

LOST HORSE MINE.

NOW TO BE WORKED IN A PROPER WAY.

One of the best mining properties in this State is the Lost Horse mine in Riverside county. It has at various times been a good gold producer, but the one great and only trouble with it is that it has never had a fair chance to show what it could do, all because its former owners never had sufficient capital to systematically develop it and block out the ore bodies. The official reports of the California State Mining Bureau speak in praise of the property.

Some few months ago the mine, together with the Lost Horse Extension, and the People's Party claims were secured by Mr. U. S. G. Todd of Los Angeles, who knew the value of the property. When he had got everything in shape he organized the Imperial State Mining and Milling Company with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, out of which a block of 50,000 shares has been set aside for development work and which will be sold at 25 cents per share. It would be more correct to say that the money from the sale of this stock will be used to lay additional pipe line to Stubby Springs. These springs have been purchased by the company, are only six miles distant from the mines, and in conjunction with its other water supply, will give the company an abundant supply of water for all purposes.

The company is officered by well-known, capable business men, so the probabilities are that the famous Lost Horse mine will now for the first time have an opportunity of showing the wealth of gold it possesses.

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Mining Summary

RANDSBURG LETTER.

6-30-1920

RUSHING WORK ON THE BUCKBOARD—THE VAL VERDE.

[Special Correspondence.]

RANDSBURG, Cal., June 27.—Mining news this week is as scarce as cooling breezes. The latter, however, would be very acceptable, as the past week has been painfully warm, but still Randsburg denizens have not so much to complain of as those living in the Panamint country, where it is said the mercury daily reaches the 120 notch.

The pipe for the Yellow Aster Company's new line is now all on the ground, the trenches have been dug for its reception, and in a very short time from date the mill will receive its water supply from the new well at Goler. The company's old wells east of town, will, it is reported, pass by lease into the hands of the Randsburg Water Company.

The Rand Rock Mining Company, which is composed of employees of the Yellow Aster Mining Company, has recently bonded a group of claims near Garlock and has put a force of men at work thereon. The property is low grade but is said to have an immense body of free milling ore.

Sinking has been pushed the past few weeks on the Buckboard mine till a depth of 300 feet has been attained. Good ore was found at that depth and a level has been run off in the ledge. The owners of the mine expect to resume milling early the coming month.

A half interest in the lease and bond to the Val Verde, near Johannesburg recently passed to G. W. Lloyd of Randsburg, who has some Los Angeles people interested with him. Day and night shifts are kept constantly at work on the property and considerable ore of a fair grade is being taken out and milled at the Johannesburg mill.

The latter mill has recently made some pretty runs on ore from the Butte, Little Butte and Santa Ana mines. Leasers are operating the Santa Ana, and during the past three months have taken out several thousand dollars.

Negotiations are pending for the sale of the Stanford mine in the Stringer district, to people from the north. The Stanford is one of the most promising claims in the district, and last month produced from a run on 100 tons of ore \$5230.

E. J. VAN DEVORT.

JUN 30 p 4

RIVERSIDE.

[Riverside Press:] A lease was placed of record on Tuesday by the terms of which Eustace V. Bray leases the plant of the Meniffee Milling and Mining Company. The lease includes the mill, cyanide plant, machinery, dumps, etc. The lessee agrees to keep the mine pumped out, and is to get 30 per cent. of the net proceeds of the mine.

D. T. Ulmer of San Diego, reports the discovery of some bodies of copper ore sixty miles northeast of Salton. He filed on twenty-two claims 6-30-20 p. 4

A. G. Tingman of Indio has filed for record a quartz mining location for the Rain Cloud mine, situate near the Gray Eagle mine.

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SAN DIEGO.

Receiver Isaac Trumbo has filed his eighth report as receiver of the Golden Cross mines. The report shows that a total of \$18,888.02 has been received from the mines since March 31, and \$21,443.43 expended, and that there is now a cash balance of \$16,778.02 on hand.

ANTIMONY MINES.

LIKE ANGELS VISITS, FEW AND FAR BETWEEN.

Why Those of California are not more Profitable—Matte to be Brought from Japan—Oil-prospecting Operations Multiplying up North.

[Special Correspondence.] 7-7-00 p 1
SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—California's antimony mines constitute one feature of the mining industry that knows no prosperity. Mr. Solomon of the Chapman Smelting Works in this city, which absolutely controls the smelting of antimony ores and the wholesale market for antimony west of the Mississippi, states to me that no mines in the State are just now producing, but in a few weeks one will resume shipping ore to San Francisco. According to this good authority, there are over 700 "antimony mines" in the State, but they are practically all claims, and only five have ever been producers worthy of mention.

The antimony smelter here is temporarily closed, but will resume operations shortly. It will receive small consignments of ore from at least one California mine, and, as it has long done, from antimony mines in other Coast States, especially in Nevada. Last year California's antimony production amounted to 75 tons of the metal, valued at \$13,500, which represents probably about 150 tons of stibnite shipped to the smelter, chiefly from Kern county, not far from Mojave. During the past thirteen years the State's total antimony product has amounted to but 560 tons of the metal, valued at \$68,755. Last year's product was the largest since 1894, and this year will not be apt to show any notable increase.

There is shortly to be something new in the antimony situation. The Chapman Smelting Works Company have arranged for shipments of antimony matte from Japan and will thus be in a position to increase the market supply of the Coast. The land of the Rising Sun is one of the world's important sources of antimony supply, and San Francisco is now to enter into competition with the two antimony smelters of that land.

The antimony situation is thus not of general interest on account of its present industrial importance, but chiefly because so many prospectors and miners look for antimony throughout the wide region of its occurrence and are holding down so many antimony claims with the idea that they have something that will be real good some time. When the average prospector gets hold of a vein of stibnite, the chief ore of antimony, and gets an assay running 25, 30 or 50 per cent in antimony and \$10, 25 or perhaps \$75 in gold, with prob-

ably a few other metals thrown in, he is apt to chuckle over his find and to hang to his rich claim with grim confidence and great patience. But when he looks around to find out what he can do with his mine he probably finds that he might as well have located a granite peak. He finds that he cannot work his ore, and when he seeks a buyer he finds that there are but two in all America—one in San Francisco and one in New York. If he sends his rich assay or samples showing 35 per cent antimony and \$60 in gold he finds that he might as well offer adobe mud in the market. If his ore runs 40 or 50 per cent antimony and \$50 in gold, he is offered about \$30 a ton delivered in San Francisco for his antimony, but is not allowed a cent for the gold in his ore. It's a mystery to him, and he accuses the monopoly he has run against. His claim is probably far from a railroad, and high freight rates would leave him little or probably nothing. It is no wonder that he holds onto his rich mine.

The whole trouble is that antimony is the hardest useful metal to part from others combined with it. No ordinary smelting establishment anywhere will look for a minute at antimony ore, even if it runs \$200 a ton in gold. The process of smelting antimony ores is a costly and difficult one, requiring special plant and methods adapted to nothing else. There are but a very few antimony smelters in the world, and, as stated, but two in America. The Selby Smelting and Lead Company handle some antimonial lead ores, but the product is regarded and used as lead, no attempt being made to part the antimony from it. It is so with gold in antimony smelting. The parting of gold and antimony is one of the most difficult metallurgical processes, costing \$150 or more per ton of ore. So, ore assaying \$100 a ton in gold is worth only the antimony in it and it is worked for the antimony alone, the gold being simply allowed to stay alloyed with the product as it goes into type and babbit metal, etc. That is why the miner is allowed nothing for his gold.

The smelting people have an established scale of prices for ore based on the percentages of antimony in it, and they decline to buy ore running under 40 per cent. That is why so many hundred antimony claims lie useless and but a source of expense to miners in Southern California, especially in Kern county on both sides of the divide, and along the Coast Range northward. The man who can invent a cheap process for parting antimony and gold may have millions in the bank and would start lively operations at many a California antimony claim.

One feature of the petroleum industry up this way is the rapid multiplication of oil prospecting operations about the north side of the bay and in the counties northward where never a barrel of oil has thus far been produced commercially. For two years or more wells have been sunk in San Mateo, Santa Cruz and Santa Clara counties, but the little old wells at Moody's gulch remain the only producers in the bay region.

To the north, in Contra Costa county many oil companies are exploiting lands and stocks, and quite a number of wells are being drilled in the Mount Diablo region and in the neighborhood of San Pablo Creek. In Solano county, wells have for months been driving in search of oil or gas. Colusa county is being pierced in the same way, notably by Chanslor and Canfield who are sinking a well in the oil region in the Coast Range foothills. Mendocino county, especially in the neighborhood of Ukiah and Hopland, has been struck by an oil boom and perhaps a half-dozen derricks are up with more to come. "Ditto" may be written of Humboldt county, especially of the Mattheole district. Throughout this general coast region, north of the bay, hundreds of oil locations or bonding operations have been the result of the oil revival, and though one hears a distant shout "we've struck oil" now and then from somebody with stock to sell no legitimate strike of oil in important quantity has come along.

This whole region contains the natural oil-yielding formations of the State, and seepages and other "indications" are thickly strewn over it. It may provide profitable oil districts and likely valuable stores of natural gas in the Sacramento Valley but it is not up that way that the best-informed oil experts look for the future rich new districts with great production like the Los Angeles, Coalinga and other record-making fields. The reason is that the formations likely to hold petroleum lie in far thinner beds than farther south. Southward these strata are often geologically two miles or more thick, while northward they may be said to "thin-off" rapidly and it is but a comparatively short distance through them to the igneous and metamorphic rocks that must be barren of petroleum. However, thick or thin, they are petroleum-soaked and some of these fellows may yet get his drill into a collected store of the stuff that may bring tank cars around.

7-7-00 p 1 J. O. DENNY.

JUL 7 p 3

TUNGSTEN ORES.

[Contributed to the Mining Review.]

One of the most generally known ores of this metal is wolframite, which is a tungstate of iron and manganese. Perhaps a more valuable metal commercially is hubnerite, which is a tungstate of manganese. There are other minerals containing tungsten but the above are the most generally known.

Tungsten is used in the manufacture of a commercial product called ferro-tungsten, which in its turn is used to alloy with steel. The alloy product is very valuable and possesses many valuable properties, causing a great demand for it and high prices. At present this ore is obtained from South Dakota, southeastern Arizona and some little from Connecticut and New Mexico. There are several foreign localities but of these no mention will be made. There are occurrences of this mineral in California, and one recently visited by the writer in the Providence Mountains near Manvel, shows some good ore. Tucson, Arizona, is also a comparatively new locality.

It is quite important to understand that this mineral must be free from objectional impurities, such as copper, tin, antimony, arsenic and like metals.

As the principle use for tungsten is in the manufacture of the very highest grade of steel anything which would injure steel must be avoided. And it is well-known that the presence of any of the above-mentioned metals would render the making of a good steel impossible. As a rule ores of tungsten are found associated with a pure milky quartz, more or less disseminated throughout, or in bunches of greater or lesser size. It may occur in limestone in connection with iron ores, or it may be found in veins of varying width from a few inches to many feet in the primitive rocks.

Manufacturers of armor plate have created more or less of a demand for ferro tungsten which they use, but do not use a crude ore which calls for a special line of manufacture. An ore containing 50 per cent. tungstic acid is considered low grade. Fifty-five per cent. to 65 per cent. is considered medium grade and 65 per cent. and over is high-grade ore and commands the best price. H.

Los Angeles. July 3, 1900.

JUL 7 p 4

Mining Summary

SAN DIEGO.

[Ramona Sentinel:] The Shenandoah tailings are soon to be worked by Dr. R. A. Stanley of Julian.

[Escondido Times:] The new machinery for the Oro Fino Mining Co., arrived this week and is being hauled to the mines and put in place. It includes a five-stamp mill and a 15-horse power gasoline engine to run the battery. Mr. Reid, the manager for the company, informs us that he will also put in a concentrator for saving the gold in the tailings.

SAN BERNARDINO.

The Sun reports the return to San Bernardino of Mr. Joseph Ingersoll from the O. K. mine in the Dale district with a gold bar worth \$2700, the product of a clean up just made at that mine. 7-7-1900 p. 4

JUL 7 p 10

SALE OF LUNDY MINES.

[Inyo, Cal., Register:] The Jackson, Lakeview and May Lundy mines of Lundy have passed into the possession of a Colorado company, R. T. Pierce retaining his position as superintendent. The new company intends running the works by electric power, and a contract has been let for tamarack poles for the electric line. Ed Green of Bodie will have charge of the cyanide plant.

JUL 7 p 6

WILL CONTEST THE WILL.

Mrs. Frances L. Mooers, the widow of Frederick Mitchell Mooers, the mining man who died in New York on his way to Europe, April 26, has filed a contest to his last will. It is alleged that the deceased was not of sound disposing mind and was not free from the influence of Charles H. Mooers, his brother, who is named in the will as executor. Mooers estate is valued at \$780,000.

COPPER PROPERTIES.

SOME NEW DISCOVERIES NEAR MANVEL, CALIFORNIA.

The ores recently brought to Los Angeles by Dr. A. E. Heighway from properties owned by him and Mr. I. H. Bryson of this city, on exhibition at the entrance of the Bryson Building have created considerable interest among mining men. The samples on exhibition indicate large bodies of rich ore, and El Paso smelter returns of carload lots show that the ore is of good grade, averaging from 18 to 23 per cent. copper, 16 ounces silver and \$2 to \$4 gold.

The Excelsior group of claims has yielded the above mentioned ores from doing what is ordinarily considered dead work, that is in sinking a shaft seventy feet and running two levels at the depth of fifty feet. Other claims along the line of contact of lime and granite for a distance of three miles, have produced rich ores in considerable quantity and very generously distributed over each and every claim. It is learned that energetic development is to be at once begun on each of the many places showing good ore, and it is expected that sufficient ore of good grade will be obtained at an early day to send to the smelter at Valley Wells or The Needles.

The persistent occurrence of this ore along the contact which extends directly to the Copper World gives rise to the conclusion that a very large body of ore occurs there.

It is strange that ore showing such rich values should have remained undiscovered in so well-known a district for so long a time. 7-7-1900 p. 6

Mining Summary.

RANDBURG LETTER.

STATEMENT THAT REQUIRED CORRECTION—A BUTTE MILLING.

(Special Correspondence.)

RANDBURG, July 25.—The impression has gained ground, inadvertently, perhaps, through the statement filed by the Randburg Railway Company with the State Board of Equalization, and circulated in the Associated Press dispatches, that there is only one mine working in the Rand district. The "one mine," by which is meant, no doubt, the Yellow Aster, is probably the one that helps the railroad most appreciably; but the others do their proportion in an indirect but most substantial way. And while the Yellow Aster Company gives employment to from 150 to 200 men, the other mines, though of smaller magnitude, collectively give employment to a number almost as large, and in point of production, turn out nearly as much bullion. Of those now producing may be mentioned the Pinmore, Val Verde, Buckboard, Napoleon, Baltic, Gold Coin, Stanford, Butte and Little Butte. These, together with the numerous claims which are being worked by leasers, turn out every month a sum rarely falling below \$50,000, and often going above that sum, while that of the Yellow Aster mines may be conservatively approximated at \$60,000.

The Butte began a 100-ton milling at the Johannesburg mill yesterday, the result of less than a month's work. As the ore is of a high grade, running from \$40 to \$50, the run will net a handsome profit to the company.

The Yellow Aster's new pumping plant arrived from the East yesterday, and teams are now loading it at Johannesburg. It will probably be in working shape within a month, at which time work on the enlargement of the thirty-stamp mill will begin. How many stamps will be added to the mill is not yet known, but the number will only be limited by the amount of water produced by the new wells.

The troubles which recently overtook the Ratcliffe Mining Company at Ballarat are in a fair way of adjustment, and probably the next two or three weeks will see that property selling along gracefully as though on greased waters.

C. L. Fisher and Los Angeles associates have sent a force of men out to the Argus, who have begun work on their properties there.

Owing to the extreme heat at Borax Lake the Bradford mill at that point has shut down for the summer.

E. J. VAN DEVORT.

SAN BERNARDINO.

Mr. Joseph Dederichs, the Utah mining mill contractor, is at Captain De La Mar's Gold Mountain mine superintending the erection of the 40-stamp mill being erected there. He expects to have it completed about August 10.

RANDBURG NOTES.

The camp was agreeably surprised last week with a good rainfall, lasting an hour and a half. The precipitation was nearly an inch.

Ivan and Jones have got their 20-stamp mill running at their mine in the Slate Range.

MILL FOR THE MASCOT.

WILL BE IN OPERATION IN ABOUT THIRTY DAYS.

Mr. J. Irving Crowell, who returned to Los Angeles last week from a trip to Boston, has purchased in San Francisco a 10-stamp mill to be erected at Crowell & Cook's camp in the Argus range of mountains, north of Johannesburg, where he, with others, owns a group of gold properties. The mill will be put up on the Mascot group, consisting of three claims, and Mr. Crowell expects that the construction of the mill will be completed in about thirty days.

In the rooms of the Southwest Miners' Association in this city is a handsome cabinet placed there and belonging to Mr. Crowell, containing a number of specimens of free-milling ore from the Mascot group, which are very rich in gold; also a number of samples of copper ore from the copper mines at Copper City in the Morrow district, San Bernardino county, in which he is very largely interested. The cabinet also contains a specimen of antimony ore from a property in Riverside, which, in its way is the handsomest pieces of antimony ore ever seen.

SUNDRY NOTES.

The Los Angeles Times states that a quarry of excellent lithographing stone was recently found in Santa Barbara county. Samples brought to the office of that paper were pronounced as fine grained as the celebrated Munich stone.

The Hawthorne (Nev.) Bulletin states that Senator Wasson, who had returned to Silver Peak, knows nothing of the reported sale of the Silver Peak mines to Mr. John W. Mackey.

JUL 28 p 1

NEW MINING DISTRICT.

The Yuma (Ariz.) Sentinel reports the organization of a new mining district in Riverside county, Cal., known as the Hodges Mining District. It is named after Mr. George Hodges, who owns a group of thirteen claims on it. The property is near the Colorado River, about eighty miles from Yuma, and is a gold-bearing quartz, the average assay of which is reported at \$65 per ton.

RIVERSIDE'S ELECTRIC PLANT. SOME OF THE BIDS FOR ITS CONSTRUCTION.

The Press and Horticulturist of Riverside, Cal., prints a report of the bids made to the Board of Trustees of Riverside on the proposed new electric lighting plant for that city. There were seven bids in all, and each \$40, as the Press states, contained from three to a dozen propositions. Among the bids were the following:

The C. C. Moore Company of San Francisco and Los Angeles asked sums ranging from \$24,908 to \$41,960 for a plant as per specifications furnished.

The Machinery & Electrical Company of Los Angeles offered everything complete except the generator for \$25,024 and \$30,144.

The bid of the Tracy Engineering Company of San Francisco contained seven alternative proposals, with prices ranging from \$26,440 to \$41,096.

The Boothe Manufacturing & Supply Company of Los Angeles itemized its bid and offered Sioux Corliss engine, 3-150 boilers with smokestacks, two Smith-Valle feed-pumps, one exhaust heater and water purifier, all for \$25,122; a jet condenser for \$800, or a service condenser for \$3500.

The bid of the Joshua Hendy Machine Works of San Francisco was not accompanied by any certified check, as required, but the board decided to have it read. It proposed to put in the plant complete as per the city's plans and specifications for the sum of \$27,330.73.

The Randsburg Gold Fields

via the

Santa Fe Route

PRINCIPAL STATIONS		Daily
Leave	San Francisco	9:00 a.m.
"	Stockton	12:40 p.m.
"	Fresno	4:40 p.m.
"	Visalia	6:30 p.m.
"	Tulare	6:40 p.m.
"	Hanford	6:45 p.m.
"	Bakersfield	9:00 p.m.
"	Mojave	12:15 a.m.
Arrive	Kramer	1:00 a.m.
Leave	Los Angeles	7:30 p.m.
"	San Bernardino	8:15 p.m.
Arrive	Barstow	12:50 a.m.
Leave	Barstow	1:25 a.m.
Arrive	Kramer	1:40 a.m.
Leave	Kramer	1:50 a.m.
Arrive	St. Elmo	2:55 a.m.
"	Johannesburg	3:20 a.m.
PRINCIPAL STATIONS		Daily
Leave	Johannesburg	1:15 p.m.
"	St. Elmo	1:40 p.m.
Arrive	Kramer	1:50 p.m.
Leave	Kramer	1:55 p.m.
Arrive	Barstow	1:55 p.m.
Leave	Barstow	2:10 p.m.
Arrive	San Bernardino	4:15 p.m.
"	Los Angeles	7:00 p.m.
Leave	Kramer	1:40 a.m.
"	Mojave	2:40 a.m.
Arrive	Bakersfield	5:50 a.m.
"	Hanford	6:30 a.m.
"	Tulare	6:45 a.m.
"	Visalia	6:55 a.m.
"	Fresno	10:20 a.m.
"	Stockton	2:20 p.m.
Arrive	San Francisco	6:00 p.m.

Stage leaves JOHANNESBURG for BARSTOW Mondays and Thursdays at 7:00 a.m. Arrives at Johannesburg Wednesdays and Fridays at 7:00 p.m. Fare \$1.00. Through coach between Barstow and Johannesburg.

LOS ANGELES TERMINAL RAILWAY CO.

Time of trains after July 15, 1906.

Leave Los Angeles		Arrive Los Angeles
7:30 a.m.		8:40 a.m.
11:30 a.m.	Pasadena	1:25 p.m.
5:10 p.m.	and Garvanza	6:10 p.m.
7:15 p.m.		8:45 p.m.
9:00 a.m.	Glendale	10:15 a.m.
1:40 p.m.	Tropico and Verdugo Park	6:55 p.m.
6:20 p.m.		7:35 p.m.
8:40 p.m.	Glendale	9:55 p.m.
9:00 a.m.	Long Beach	10:30 a.m.
8:50 a.m.	Alamitos Beach	9:40 a.m.
10:25 a.m.	Gordon Arms	11:30 a.m.
1:25 p.m.	Terminal Island	6:00 p.m.
5:00 p.m.	and San Pedro	7:30 p.m.
6:10 p.m.		10:05 p.m.
11:30 p.m.		
8:50 a.m.	Catalina	11:30 a.m.
1:15 p.m.		6:30 p.m.

a Sunday only. c Daily except Sunday. d Saturday only. All trains stop at Fourth St. station and connect with Traction cars. Time same as at Los Angeles. Boyle Heights cars run to First St. depot. City Ticket Office, 237 South Spring street. Telephone Main 900 and 650.

CALIFORNIA EASTERN RAILWAY.

1	1	STATIONS	1	1
9:00 a.m.	6:15 p.m.	Blake	Ar	6:15 p.m.
9:40 a.m.	4:15 p.m.	Voorhies	Ar	4:15 p.m.
10:30 a.m.	4:15 p.m.	Blackburn	Ar	4:15 p.m.
10:40 a.m.	2:15 p.m.	Purdy	Ar	2:15 p.m.
11:15 a.m.	2:15 p.m.	Manvel	Lt	2:15 p.m.

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

STAGE CONNECTIONS AT MANVEL.

Vanderbilt Monday, Wednesday and Friday, returning same day, distance 4 miles, fare \$1.00.

Ivanpah and Rosalie, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, returning Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 20 miles, fare \$4.

Good Springs and Sandy, Monday and Friday, returning Monday and Thursday, 6 miles, fare \$7.00.

Pahrump and Manse, Monday and Friday, returning Monday and Thursday, 31 miles, fare \$11.00.

Montgomery, 106 miles, stage to Manse, private conveyance.

Searchlight (or Summit Springs) Monday, Wednesday and Friday, returning same days, 2 miles. 7-28-1906.

The Daily Mining Record, of Colorado Springs, Colo., one of the most reliable mining papers published, is meeting with the success it so well deserves. Increasing business has obliged it to enlarge its regular daily issue to six pages; the Saturday edition is always eight pages. 8-7-06 p. 2.

AUG 4
p 1

VIRGINIA DALE DISTRICT.

RICH ORES, ONLY WATER REQUIRED TO DEVELOP THEM.

LOS ANGELES, July 25, 1900.

Editor Mining Review: Having just returned from Dale on a short leave of absence, I thought you would like to hear more of the coming camp of Southern California—for such is the Virginia Dale. I am nearly of "age" in the mining business, this being my twenty-first year in the mines of Arizona and California, the third in Dale.

The present property-owners are pluckily staying with it, and doing all in their power to bring the camp to the front as one of the greatest gold-producers of California. The O. K. Mining Partnership (Jos. Ingersoll, manager) has done wonders, having developed their mine to the depth of 300 feet, with levels every 50 feet, and winzes connecting the different levels. They now have, at a very conservative estimate 10,000 tons of ore in sight that will free mill over \$10 per ton. Mr. Ingersoll has just completed a run of 300 tons taken from the different levels in development work and milled on their two-stamp mill at the mine, which produced \$3600 in gold bullion, having a further value of from \$6 to \$13 per ton in the tailings for the cyanide process, to which they are very amenable, working up to over \$2 per cent. Mr. Ingersoll has been banking up the tailings preparatory to putting in five more stamps, and a cyanide plant large enough to handle the enlarged product. Their mill was moved to the mine last winter, so as to make a complete test of the advisability of hauling water to the ore in place of the ore to the water. It has demonstrated that there is a saving of from \$3 to \$3.50 per ton in favor of hauling the water, which costs two and one-fourth cents per gallon, hauling nine and one-half miles.

Messrs. Ames and Yaeger, owners of the Brooklyn mine, have been hauling their water from Cottonwood (twenty-two miles) at an expense of four and one-third cents per gallon, and it pays them well to do so. They have a three-stamp mill and crush their ore to a sixteen-mesh wire screen. The O. K. crushes to a twenty-mesh.

Now comes the Supply M. and M. Co., newcomers in the camp, with plenty of push. They have been experimenting with their ore, making a big mill run at the old Meacham two-stamp mill, which they have bought, proving their ore to be of a good quality and also amenable to cyanide. This mine (Supply) is one of the big mines of this camp having ore bodies

from four to over eighteen feet in width. So far have only one wall (the hanging) of the crevice. They are down 227 feet in the shaft and 102 feet below the 500-foot tunnel from which the mine is worked—levels at 50 and 100 feet below the tunnel. The ore body of 18 feet and 9 inches assays \$13 per ton clear across. Ore in the mine assays from \$8 to \$44 per ton. Battery samples of the mill run assay from \$13 to \$15.50 per ton. This ore was taken from the large ore pile that accumulated in running the tunnel and sinking the shaft and was not properly sorted as the work progressed, having been piled up just as it came from the blasts. It all prospects in free gold.

They are now figuring on moving up to the mine and putting in ten stamps additional, with a complete cyanide plant. They have a first-class assay outfit and keep close tab on the the work done at the mine. To show what opportunities there are for capital, I will say that a half interest in this mine (Supply) was bought for \$1500 last March and now, with its present development work, is worth many times that amount. There are many more good claims that can be gotten hold of for small sums of money. There are more good claims in the Virginia Dale mining district than any camp I know of, and more good mines will result from judicious development work there than is usual in mining camps, and for this reason, that as far as present development work has gone none have pinched or played out. The contrary is the result, as they get larger and richer as depth is attained, with no signs of water in any of them. Such is the case on the following claims, on which a great deal has been done: The O. K., Ingersoll, Ivanhoe, Leoti, White Star, Supply, Star, Carlisle, Botsford, Brooklyn, Los Angeles, Virginia Dale, Jean, Starr King, and many others. The principal claims are in the porphyry belt, and the ledges seem all to be true fissures, with ore running from two to eighteen feet.

Our only drawback is the lack of capital to develop with and put in a pumping plant for water to supply the different mines and mills. There is plenty of water at Dale, and around Burt's wells, only two to four miles distant from the claims mentioned. By raising the water to an elevation of 1000 feet it would supply them by gravity, and many others, too, in the district. The party with capital and grit enough to invest, say \$15,000, in a pumping plant of 70,000 gallons' capacity per day, could clear now \$1500 per month, bring the camp out with a rush and make big money for all interested, while inducing other capital to take hold and develop the good claims there. A little time will prove the truth of my assertion.

8-4-00 p. 1 CHAS. B. EATON.

4

1900 3 p 3

COPPER WORLD AT WORK AGAIN

The Mining Review received news last Wednesday from Manvel, Cal., that work had been resumed at the Copper World mine near Manvel, San Bernardino county. A Mining Review representative called at the office in this city of the Ivanhoe Smelting Company, which owns the Copper World mine, and on asking whether the information was correct was informed that it was, but that for some time to come the work would be confined to development; the smelter would remain closed down until the new ore bodies had been blocked out. 8-9-00

p 4

SAN BERNARDINO. 8-4-00

It is reported that the Meacham Brothers have sold five placer claims, situated near Camp Vera, in the Morrow district. The price is not stated. These placers are said to be panning out well, as much as \$135 having been washed out on the Black Nugget in one day with one washer.

AUG 4 p 4

Mining Summary.

NOTES FROM SANDY.

A DISCOVERY—COPPER ORE SHIPMENTS—CAMPBELL TAILINGS.

A report from Sandy, Nev., to the Mining Review announces the discovery of some copper deposits, carrying good gold and silver values, near the Pass between Sandy, Nev., and Valley Wells in San Bernardino county, in this State. The discovery was made by a Mr. Hicks a mining man who lives at Sandy.

A second carload of copper ore has just been shipped from the Northern Belle mine at Sandy owned by Messrs. L. W. Morgan and G. L. Waring. This shipment was made to Silver City, N. M. No returns have yet been received from the first carload, which was shipped to Argentine, Kan., but as Mr. Morgan says, there is every reason to believe that the returns as showing the values in the ore, will prove highly satisfactory.

It is learned that a lease has been taken on the tailings belonging to Mr. A. G. Campbell. There are between 4000 and 8000 tons in the dump. The leasers have agreed to keep the water out of Campbell's mine in return for what they get out of the tailings, and are going to move the old cyanide plant in El Dorado Canyon on the Colorado River to work the tailings.

AUG 18 p 4

AUG 18 p 5

AUG 18

GENERAL NEWS.

[The following items of news are from newspapers published in mining districts credit being given to the papers from which the items are taken.]

8-18-00 RIVERSIDE.

[Perris Correspondence of the Los Angeles Times.]—The Gavilan mine and mill are now running full time, with nine miners underground. The July clean-up was \$2680, netting the lessors \$1630.

The Jumbo is in fine rock, four miners underground doing development work and taking out sufficient ore to keep a five-stamp mill running twenty days a month. The mother lode is not yet developed. This, with proper development, could be made an excellent property.

At the Indian Queen, a group of six claims, the mill is kept steadily running. A four-foot ledge of free-milling ore was recently struck, which will mill \$50 per ton.

The Good Hope mill, which has been temporarily shut down, will start up again this month.

The Santa Rosa mine and mill, which have been under bond to an English syndicate, have changed hands. It is stated that operations at the mine will be resumed in a few days.

The English syndicate that owns the land grant in this district has recently given a number of leases to miners, and which have resulted in a number of rich strikes.

Sound mining methods and some ~~more capital and skill~~ are required to make the Pinacate a rich and profitable mining district. 8-18-00 p 4

A report states that H. Peterson and A. M. Fogg, who owned nineteen-twentieths of the Menifee mine, have disposed of their interests to Sam Crawford and F. E. McGready. The new owners will, it is understood, at once begin active operations on the mine.

8-18-00 SAN DIEGO. p 4

[Ramona Sentinel:] The big cyanide plant at Julian is busily engaged on the tailings of the Stonewall mine and operated by fifteen or twenty men.

The San Diego Union states that Mr. J. M. Risher has bonded the properties of the Owens Consolidated Mining Company, consisting of the old Owens, the new Owens and the Jennet mines. The price mentioned in the bond is \$80,000, and Mr. Dennis Clark has assumed the bond.

SUNDY NOTES. p 5

The Inyo (Cal.) Independent states that the Brown Monster mine, southeast of Independence, has been bonded to Eastern capitalists. The option holds until next January, the bondholders contracting to do in the meantime one hundred shifts of development work each month.

The Bodie (Cal.) Miner says a cave-in, supposed to result from mining operations, has occurred in the streets of Bodie, and the appearance of the ground leads to the belief that a still greater cave-in may be expected at any moment.

A report from Pasadena, Cal., states that Mr. M. E. Wood arrived there last week with four ounces and thirteen pennyweights of gold, amounting to \$90, from the Copa de Oro district, about twenty miles north of Barstow, on the desert. The tract of land is owned by Mr. Wood, C. W. Hollister, Gardner Smith and J. T. Church. A shaft was sunk by Gardner Smith and his son and from 2400 shovels of dirt \$60 worth of gold was taken.

An exchange says: "Black sand on the large island just off Anaheim Landing has been found to carry gold in such quantities that it is claimed that working deposits will prove profitable."

The working force at the Green Monster mine at Sandy, Nev., is to be increased. The property is owned by the Hearst estate.

Two more lots of gold, says the Herald, were brought in this week from the new placers north of Barstow, San Bernardino county, Cal., one of nine ounces, the other of fifteen ounces. They were purchased by Wm. T. Smith & Co. 8-18-00 p 5

Mining Summary.

SMELTING CHARGES.

AN OPINION THAT THE NEEDLES ONES ARE TOO HIGH.

In an article respecting the rates to be charged at the Needles smelter, when completed, Mineral Wealth, of Kingman, Ariz., says:

"The expectations of those with low grade ore to smelt will be shattered when they see the rates of the Needles smelter. Especially are their rates for copper ores all out of proportion to what other smelters pay. Already contracts are being made with Chloride mine owners by the El Paso smelter at rates much better than the Needles plant. We are a friend of the Needles enterprise if they will do the fair thing, but they will have to modify their present schedule to get any ores from Mohave county. At the present market price for copper the Kingman samplers will pay \$2 for each per cent. of 5 per cent. copper and the Needles rate for the same is \$1.50. This is only an illustration of the prohibitive rate they have established."

In concluding its article, Mineral Wealth says: "Start off right and your smelter will be a great money-maker, and that is what you are putting it up for, but if you continue as your schedule indicates Needles will have one of those monuments of folly that mar the landscape and drive away investors."

p 1

WILL BUILD BALLARAT. RANDSBURG RAILWAY OFFICIALS TALK ABOUT THE EXTENSION.

(Special Correspondence.)

RANDBURG, Cal., August 15.—Judging by existing indications, the extension of the Randsburg railroad to the section of country north and east of Ballarat, in the Panamint Mountains, is a certainty. The statement made in a Los Angeles paper some ten days ago that the work of pushing the road from Johannesburg would begin in September was looked upon at the time as premature, but developments now materializing give color to the report, and this is further augmented by the positive statement of officers of the road that work will begin at the time stated, and that the road will be completed as far as Ballarat by the first of the year.

The statement is also made, and comes from a reliable source, that the Southern Pacific Company has made all arrangements to run its branch from Mojave to Keeler, and that work would begin at once. As the talk was made, however, before the death of Mr. C. P. Huntington, it is likely that work will be deferred, for a short time, at least.

The course which the Randsburg road will take in pushing its way through the Slate Range, Argus and Panamint Mountains will open up one of the largest mining sections in the State and add millions to California's annual mineral output. In this section are some of the biggest low-grade ledges of gold, silver and copper ore in the West, but because of the cost of transporting the ores or the bringing in of the fuel and fluxes necessary to their reduction on the ground, they have laid dormant, but with the advent of a railroad and these difficulties overcome, the quick but conservative hand of capital will soon have experts in the field prepared for exploitation.

The Red Dog mill at Johannesburg is making a test run on a big quantity of ore from one of the mines near Mojave. The ore is base to the extent, perhaps, of 60 or 70 per cent, the balance plating. The tailings will be cyanided if they are susceptible to that treatment. The experiment will be watched with interest and means much to the Mojave district, as the ore is not high-grade and will not stand shipment to a far-off point, but can be freighted to Johannesburg at a moderate expense.

The Val Verde mine, near Johannes-

burg, is showing up in splendid shape, and promises to become one of the best in the camp. Work is being prosecuted in two big pay bodies, which vary in width from three to nine feet, and which have been drifted on fifty or sixty feet. Only the ore being run through is taken out, the owners purposing to let the balance stand till they feel certain there is enough to justify them in putting up a mill of their own, which they hope to do before the first of the year. At present a force of about ten men is employed but this will likely be increased before long. The success which is attending development in this mine and its companion on the north—the Pinmore—evidences how little the average up-to-date expert knows about desert mines. Both mines laid idle for years and were condemned time and again. No large capital could be induced to touch them, and it remained for some good, sensible miners and men of small means to open them up and show what was in them. They are now likely to receive their reward in big chunks. E. J. VAN DEVORT.

AUG 18 p 7

KERN FIELDS.

The Southern Pacific, it is said, intends to erect a two-story brick depot on the Kern River branch at the junction of two spurs on branch 4.

The actual shipment of oil from the McKittrick field shows the rapid progress being made in that district. It was reported that in May there were shipped forty-one carloads of oil. The total for June is given at sixty-one carloads, and for July at 140. The August shipments, according to reliable sources, promise a much larger ratio of increase. During the first few days of the month the average shipment has been about ten cars per day.

AUG 18 p 5

NEW POWER PLANT.

GOING TO BE INSTALLED AT SANTA MONICA.

Chas. C. Moore & Co., of Los Angeles and San Francisco, are installing the new power plant of the United Electric Gas and Power Company at Santa Monica. The extensions, which more than double the capacity of the plant, consist of a heavy duty cross-compound Hamilton Corliss engine of 500 horse power, direct connected to an electric generator; Babcock & Wil-

son water tube boilers, Wheeler & Benson, Garbert feed water heater, Green's Fuel Economisers. The cost of generating current is very low.

The Santa Monica company promises to be a large factor in Southern California. They now control the lighting system in Long Beach, Terminal Island, San Pedro, Santa Barbara, Monrovia and Santa Monica. H. V. Carter is president of the company.

The "Locomobile" Company of the Pacific will establish a branch in Los Angeles for the sale of locomobiles.

AUG 25

p 1

VILL, No 8.

LOS ANGELES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1900.

FREIGHT RATES ON ORES.

claimed that those to San Francisco are unfairly high—Better adjustment would be productive of more mining—Mineral Lands Bill—California Miners' Association will invite Oil men. E. 25-0004

[Special Correspondence.]

SAN FRANCISCO, August 22.—I have met some people interested in Southern California mines who have a "kick" that is not doing them good. This time it is against the Santa Fe, instead of the Southern Pacific. The complaint is that the Santa Fe ore rates are "unreasonable, unfair and tend to discourage the development of mining properties."

They allege that the Santa Fe charges relatively higher rates to San Francisco, or rather to the Selby smelter at Vallejo Junction, than it does to far away Pueblo. The motive, as stated, appears to be that it wants a long haul when ore goes out of its territory, and then it believes in loyalty standing by the Colorado smelting interests, which are peculiarly in a territory and from which a great deal of business is derived. Hence, its policy is to favor Pueblo rather than San Francisco.

For instance, from Barstow to San Francisco, a distance of 424 miles, the rate is \$7.25 on \$100 ore, which is the basis of these figures. From Barstow to Pueblo, 1158 miles, the rate is \$11.50, or a cent per ton per mile, the San Francisco rate being about one and three-quarter cents. From Daggett to San Francisco, 433 miles, the rate is \$7.65, and from Daggett to Pueblo, 1149 miles, it is \$10. From Kingman, Arizona, it is 665 miles to Vallejo Junction, and \$27 to Pueblo. Until recently the rate to Pueblo was lower than to the California smelter, but now the same rate each way has been especially conceded. But from all points in Southern California the rates are relatively much higher to Vallejo Junction than to Pueblo. The result is seen in the fact that smelting ores shipped from Manvel and other Mojave desert points go to Pueblo instead of to the nearer smelter. The Southern Pacific rate to Vallejo Junction from Mojave is \$3.85, but this is a specially low rate, made because it is a competitive point. However, the Southern Pacific Company is said to have made more concessions on ore rates during the past year than for years before, but competition governs rates.

Railroad ore rates are usually uncertain things, anyway. An ore shipper generally has to make a special bargain with the railroad. The railroad

company will generally take what the ore will stand, without closing down the mine, and I have known more than one case where assay values were guarded lest the railroad would get on and want another "divvy."

The Santa Fe Company has always vigorously encouraged the mining industry in its field—except in California. It has advertised widely the mining interests of Colorado, New Mexico and other parts of its territory, in contrast to the Southern Pacific, which has never taken much interest in the industry. But these kickers say that the Santa Fe is not encouraging mining in California. Since it has now got to the bay, it might haul a good deal of ore this way out of the desert if it made rates that would encourage the mining of comparatively low-grade ores. Seven or eight dollars for railroad haulage alone is enough to keep undeveloped a good many mines that might be operated on a bigger margin. The ore cannot move this way, because the rate will not allow it, and eastward a higher, though relatively lower rate is made necessary by the distance.

That reminds me that the Dewey mine, six miles from Gazelle, up in Siskiyou county, is proving a rich proposition with a tax of \$12 per ton, wagon and railroad costs to the smelter at Keswick. The Dewey promises to be one of the great mines of the State. A tunnel cutting the ledge at a depth of over 300 feet has developed a 60-foot ledge with several feet of very rich ore and averaging \$25 a ton throughout. The mine is shipping 40 tons a day. This property went begging for over a year at the price of \$40,000, when it was sold, the buyers disposing of it to a rich Boston doctor for \$125,000. The owner does not contemplate a milling plant, and says all the plant he wants is a road to Gazelle.

Leading members of the California Miners' Association are congratulating themselves and the industry that the Mineral Lands Bill will probably be passed at the coming session of Congress. It is because the late Mr. C. P. Huntington has no further objections to make and it is not expected that the strenuous and persistent opposition to the measure that has defeated it through a number of successive years will again be encountered.

Secretary E. H. Benjamin, of the California Miners' Association, says that the oil men will probably be invited, according to some plan, to send representatives to the coming annual convention of the association to be held some time in November. Many matters of large importance to the mining industry will enter into the proceedings of a three-days' convention, and leading oil men taking a broad interest in the petroleum industry should be ready to affiliate and co-operate with this strong organization, which has already, by proposing an oil land location law to Congress, done what it could in behalf of a feature of the mining industry that is assuming vast importance in the State.

J. O. DENNY.

SEP 1

9-1-00 p 2

SAN FRANCISCO'S GOOD GAIN.

San Francisco has a greater population than even its own people supposed. A dispatch from Washington giving the official count of the returns of the twelfth census states that the population of San Francisco in 1900 is 342,782. This is a gain of 14.64 per cent. over that of 1890, the population of the city in the latter year being 298,997.

That San Francisco's gain is larger than was supposed is evidenced in an article in the San Francisco Chronicle. In an article on the subject, printed on August 23, prior to the official announcement, that paper says: "San Francisco seems to be the only American city which has under-estimated its population." Local authorities were disposed to fix the number of its inhabitants at 340,000, but the official returns, as stated above, are in excess of that number.

The month of June will always be an unfortunate one for San Francisco in the matter of census-taking. As the Chronicle says:

"Had the census been taken during the winter it is quite certain that the population of San Francisco would exceed the returns just given by many thousands. June is a month during which many residents of San Francisco are temporarily absent. The census enumerators had another difficulty with which to contend. In no city in the country is there so large a proportion of people who live in lodging-houses and eat in restaurants. Despite the greatest efforts to secure their names, many of this class must have been omitted. Perhaps 400,000 would not be an excessive estimate for the actual resident winter population of this city." 9-1-00 p 2

AUG 25 p 1

MAZURKA COMPANY.^{8-25-00 p.1} ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING AND DIRECTORS' ELECTION.

The Mazurka Mining and Water Company held its annual stockholders' meeting in the offices of W. M. Bowen, in the Potomac Block, Los Angeles, on Monday, August 20, and elected directors as follows: J. R. Newberry, president; V. V. Cochran, vice-president; F. A. Hines, secretary; B. F. Orr and A. M. Squires.

The report presented by Mr. Squires, who has been on the ground for the past year, with regard to the workings of the company during that period, was considered eminently satisfactory, and the general opinion was expressed that it would be but a short time before the company would be on a dividend-paying basis.

The Mazurka Company is working a placer proposition in Mazurka Canyon, Inyo county, Cal., and is putting in a tunnel at that point. The drainage tunnel is at the present time over 1700 feet long and it is estimated that another 300 feet will complete the tunnel to bedrock, where the main deposit of gold is located. After reaching bedrock the company owns sufficient territory to keep the works going at their full capacity for twenty years at the very least calculation. The stock of this company has never been assessed, and never will be—a fact that certainly appeals to the average stockholder in any company. ^{8-25-00 p.1}

AUG 25 p 10

GOLD MOUNTAIN MINES.^{8-25-00 p.10} THE NEW FORTY-STAMP MILL WILL SOON BE READY.

The San Bernardino (Cal.) Sun prints the following about the Gold Mountain mines, owned by Captain De La Mar, who is putting up a 40-stamp mill on them. The article is from statements made by Judge West, one of the supervisors of San Bernardino county:

"The matter of greatest interest that Judge West brought news of is the situation at Gold Mountain. The new owners of the famous property will be ready for work to begin in two weeks, and the 40-stamp mill will be kept dropping night and day, and if the ore body holds out, the 40 stamps will be increased to 100 stamps, and it will then be one of the largest quartz mills in the State.

"The formation, if such it may be called, at Gold Mountain is unlike anything that is known in California mining. It is just an immense body or mass of ore, without vein or ledge formation, but a veritable mountain of low grade gold ore. Expert miners have passed all sorts of opinions on the property, some of them saying that it is merely a blanket of ore, and will soon 'go down,' while others incline to the view that it may reach untold depths, and if so, there is ore enough for a hundred stamps for a hundred years.

"But whether the ore shall extend far into the mountain or not, there is enough in sight to keep the 40 stamps going for a long time, and make it abundantly profitable for the company, and they will begin taking it out soon, and they will literally quarry it.

"One of the strange things that the development by the new company has discovered, it is, probably, the highest artesian well in the world. The question of water had been quite a serious one, and after some futile efforts to develop a supply, it was decided to go above Baldwin's Lake, and sink for water, in the hope that a well would be developed from which a water supply could be pumped. To the intense surprise of everybody, water was not only struck, but a flowing well, and Judge West was told that it was flowing about 30 inches while the water rises nearly two feet above the surface, and the water supply is abundant, besides being of the very best quality, clear and cold as ice." ^{8-25-00 p.10}

AUG 25

GENERAL NEWS.

[The following items of news are from news papers published in mining districts credit being given to the papers from which the item is taken.]

^{8-25-00 p.4} SAN BERNARDINO p 4

The San Bernardino Sun reports that the Ivanhoe mine, in the Virginia Dale district, owned by J. J. Ellerman, of the Dale, and C. B. Morris, of San Bernardino, has been sold to a syndicate of Los Angeles men, after the report of their expert had been made, for \$20,000. In all, four shafts have been put down on the mine, the deepest one being 300 feet, and a second one 185 feet. The total development, in shafts and drifts, is about 1700 feet, and the property has been exploited enough that the expert reported favorably upon it, and the Los Angeles people at once closed for it. The purchase price, \$20,000, is to be paid one-third cash, and the balance one year from the date of transfer. ^{8-25-00 p.4}

The Sun reports the successful opening of the mammoth large Advance Gold Company's mine at Yuma. The company will soon be ready to begin operations on the banks of the Colorado for gold. ^{8-25-00 p.3}

SEP 1
p 1

MELTING PLANT AT SAN PEDRO.

The advantages that point offers for the erection of one—
Views of a mining man who has just returned from a
trip through Arizona, Nevada and Utah. 9-1-1900 p.1

A gentleman, resident of Los Angeles, who has just returned from a trip through the mining districts of Arizona, Nevada and Utah, had an hour's chat one day this week with a representative of the Los Angeles Mining Review, during which he told the latter about some of the more prominent things that he observed during his trip, more particularly in relation to smelting plants, "and," as he says, "now that I have returned home and have passed in mental review the various impressions of my trip, I am more than ever convinced that the one place, the best place, and a better place than any other place that now has a smelting plant, is San Pedro, here in Southern California. "I am glad," he went on to say, "that I made this trip, if for no other reason than that the result of it has been to impress me more than ever with the advantages San Pedro possesses as a fitting place for a smelting plant. I do not mean a small local smelter. What I am speaking of is a large custom smelter, one having a capacity of not less than 1000 tons of ore a day. I know, of course, that such a plant will, by the very nature of things, be erected there sooner or later, but the longer it is deferred the more time that is valuable is being lost."

"What are its particular advantages?" you ask. They are numerous and self-evident. First, San Pedro enjoys both rail and water facilities. It has direct railway communication with other points in our own State, and adjoining States, also with Arizona, New Mexico and the northern portion of Mexico. It has water communication with Lower California and all the Pacific Coast of Mexico, the Central American countries and intervening countries as far south as Chile. On the north, San Pedro is in direct communication with San Francisco, and other points as far north as the Alaskan coast. Now, here is a point to be noted. From both north and south of San Pedro and from interior points ore is being shipped to Tacoma, Wash., for treatment at the smelter at that point, some of it coming—in fact, a large quantity—from Lower California, passing right by San Pedro on its way there between 1600

and 1700 miles farther than it would go if there were a smelting plant at San Pedro.

"Besides that, there are thousands of tons of ore shipped in from the coast points to Pueblo, Kansas City, Omaha and El Paso, where they have big custom smelters. Now, do you suppose that ore would be shipped half way across the continent if there were a smelter at San Pedro? Certainly not. But what are shippers to do? If they mine ores that are only susceptible to smelting treatment, the ore has to be sent to a smelter.

"Recollect, also, that quartz mining of smelting ores is yet in its infancy. If you have free milling ore you can put up a stamp mill on your own mine, and with the help of a cyanide plant, get out all the values. But you can't do that with ores that require smelting. Few properties are big enough to support their own smelting plant. And recollect one other thing: Here in Southern California, in comparatively close proximity to San Pedro, we have mountains of iron and lime for fluxing, for such ores as are not self-fluxing. Fuel can be laid down at San Pedro just as cheaply as at Colorado or Texas points. The few smelting plants we have in this western region are overrun with work, nor is it inconceivable that they are paying immense profits to their owners. A smelting plant at San Pedro would make just as big profits for its owners as do these others I have mentioned. Our Los Angeles capitalists and prominent business men are not doing justice to themselves when they omit to consider the profits to be derived from such an enterprise—a smelting plant at San Pedro."

SEP 1 AT PUEBLO, EL PASO AND AT THE NEEDLES.

A resident of Los Angeles writes the Mining Review, saying:

"The tariff of smelting charges issued by the new custom smelter at the Needles was mailed to a smelting man in Denver, one who is familiar with the district tributary to the Needles, but who has no mining interests in the district. He was asked for his opinion regarding the charges to be made by the Needles smelter, and here is his reply: 'The smelter rates at the Needles are very good. I am surprised at their lowness. Don't see how they can do it and live.'"

In order that this question of high rates or low rates may be presented on its merits, the Mining Review has obtained the rates for smelting at the Guggenheims', Pueblo smelter, and of those of the Kansas City Smelting and Refining Company at El Paso, which are here published, together with the Needles smelter schedule for comparison. While the comparisons are not in all respects fair, they are sufficiently so to form a fairly good idea of the relative charges:

NEEDLES SMELTER

Treatment per ton.

Under 5 per cent.	\$5.00
From 5 per cent. to 10 per cent.	
Inclusive	7.00
Over 10 per cent. to 15 per cent.	6.00
Over 15 per cent. to 20 per cent.	5.50
Over 20 per cent. to 25 per cent.	5.00
Over 25 per cent. to 30 per cent.	4.50
Neutral basis as to silica and iron; 15 cents up or down to a maximum of \$12.50 treatment per ton.	

The zinc limit is fixed at 8 per cent. and for each 1 per cent. above this there will be a penalty of 50 cents a ton. Pay for lead, if over 5 per cent. as below per unit, on a \$4 basis New York, and for each advance or decline of 5 cents in New York price a corresponding variation of 1 cent will be made in the price per unit 9-1-1900 p.3

PUEBLO SMELTER

Treatment per ton.

Under 5 per cent.	\$7.50
5 to 10 per cent.	6.50
10 to 15 per cent.	5.50
15 to 20 per cent.	4.50
20 to 25 per cent.	3.50
25 to 30 per cent.	2.50
30 to 35 per cent.	1.50
35 to 40 per cent.	.50
40 to 45 per cent., and upward.	nil

Neutral basis as to silica and iron. Ten cents per unit charged for silica in excess of iron; ten cents per unit allowed for iron in excess of silica. Ten per cent. zinc limit. Fifty cents per unit charged for the excess. Free on board cars Pueblo. 9-1-1900 p.3

BALLARAT REGION.

FULL OF GOOD MINING PROPERTIES ACTIVELY WORKED.

[Occasional Correspondence.]

BALLARAT, Inyo County, Cal., August 22, 1900.—The visitor to this camp cannot fail to be surprised at the number, extent and value of its mining properties. Ballarat is the center of an immense mining region—one that is being gradually developed, and which, with further development, will prove itself one of the very richest and most profitable mining sections on the Pacific Coast.

Among the most important mines visited during my short stay in camp was, first, the Tuber Canyon, or O Be Joyful mine, operated by Mr. Tracy N. Stebbins. He has large ore bodies of a high-grade ore, and has just erected a Merralls stamp mill at the mine.

Next I visited the Jail Canyon, or Gem mine. It has a three-stamp mill, run by water power, with cyanide plant in connection.

Mr. Cheby, of San Francisco, owns the Burro mine, in this canyon—a large and promising property.

From there I went up Pleasant Canyon, and ran on Charley Anthony, the pioneer mine-owner of the South Park district. He has three fine claims, with a 5-stamp mill. I understand that his property is bonded.

Two miles above is the Ratchiff, Limited, with 20 stamps and cyanide plant, running to their full capacity, under the direction of Mr. Robt. H. Harrison. This is the best equipped mine in the district.

Two miles further up, at the old stone corral, the home of old Panamint Indian Tom, there are two mills, one a 4-stamp and the other a 3-stamp, run respectively by Mr. Cooper and Mr. Dove. I had the satisfaction while there of seeing Mr. Cooper clean up from three tons of ore \$800.

I have, of course, been obliged to omit mention of several good properties in this district, many of which will be heard from.

On my return, going south, I visited the Ginser property. They are driving two tunnels and crosscutting. One mile below is the Mineral Hill group, with its big mill, tramway and cyanide plant. Two miles still southward I encountered the best outcropping that I saw in the district: that is, for large quantities of good high-grade ore, say \$15 to \$20 per ton. It beats anything on the desert. This property was discovered by a Mr. King some months ago, and I understand that the owners have incorporated under the name of the King Consolidated Mining and Milling Company. Success will undoubtedly attend their enterprise.

I will endeavor to give you more items later on, and more in detail. With success to the Mining Review.

A PROSPECTOR

STRIKE IN THE MAZURKA.

MADE IN THE SECOND WINZE—SPECIAL DETAILS OF IT.

A telegram was received from the Mazurka Mining and Water Company in Inyo county, Cal., on Thursday last by the secretary of the company in Los Angeles, which stated that bedrock had been struck in the winze at a depth of 38 feet and that the gravel prospected well in fine gold.

On June 6, 1899, the company commenced work on a drainage tunnel in Mazurka canyon. The local gravel, of which the first two hundred feet consisted, was found to be too loose to stand without timbering, but from that point to the present face of the tunnel (a distance of 1700 feet) strata of cemented gravel containing a certain amount of clay were encountered, which made it possible to construct a tunnel six feet, four inches high by four feet wide, in a perfectly safe manner. At 1400 feet, the east rim of the canyon was struck and after an attempt to blast through it for a distance of 30 feet, it was found necessary to carry the tunnel to the west, and at 1500 feet a winze was sunk to locate the direction of the channel. At a depth of 14 feet in the winze, the east rim was again encountered, dipping to the west at an angle of 45 degrees, and after following the course of the rim for a distance of 32 feet, the winze was abandoned and the tunnel driven a distance of 200 feet in a northwesterly direction. A second winze was started at 1700 feet early in August, with the aforementioned results, namely, that the bedrock of a brown-colored slate (called by some geologists sandstone), was struck at a depth of 38 feet, with gravel on it which prospected well in fine gold. The bedrock dips slightly to the east and the channel proper will be located in a few days. The drainage tunnel will now be driven in to strike the channel and in three months it is expected that the works will be operating to their full capacity.

Mining Summary

GORMAN DISTRICT.

BY-LAWS REGARDING RECORDING OF CLAIMS AMENDED.

[Special Correspondence.] 9-1-1900 p 4

QUAIL, Los Angeles county, Cal. August 27.—A miners' meeting was held here last Saturday, at which the following amendment to the by-laws of the Gorman's Station Petroleum and Mining District was adopted:

"All claims located since the formation of the district and not already recorded in the district shall be recorded within sixty days of this date" (August 25).

A great deal of ground has been located in this district, much of it by good people. Two companies which own land here are talking of having machinery up and at work within the next six weeks.

The Gorman Mining Company has been formed to operate in this field, and will commence work within the next two weeks. G. W.

GENERAL NEWS.

[The following items of news are from newspapers published in mining districts credit being given to the papers from which the item is taken.]

SAN BERNARDINO.

[Redlands Citograph:] The Colli-ver gold mine, in Yucaipa, is being steadily worked, ore going from \$8 to \$17 per ton.

We have received from Mr. E. Van Etten, president of the Randsburg Railway Company, a circular letter announcing the appointment of Mr. E. H. Stagg as general manager of the company, with headquarters at Johannesburg, Cal., vice Mr. W. R. Woodard, resigned. 9-1-00 p 3

SAN FRANCISCO'S PROSPERITY

Mining Machinery Men Doing a Fine Business.—Close Competition of Eastern Manufacturers.—The Onelda's New Splendid Stamp Mill.

(Special Correspondence.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—"So far during this year we have done 50 per cent. more business than during the same time last year, and far more than during any of many previous years," said Mr. Hendy, the head of the Joshua Hendy Machine Works, when I asked him, yesterday, "How is business?" Mr. S. J. Hendy is about as well qualified to judge of the business conditions of the mining industry as anybody I know in San Francisco, and his verdict agrees with those rendered by other leading mining machinery and supply firms of this city.

The present is a time of prosperity in the mining supply business, and, of course, this prosperity is not confined to San Francisco. The Los Angeles manufacturers and dealers I happen to know have no calamity clocks coming, and by the rapid and promising development of the Southwest mineral regions in which they maintain an advantage, they, with the rest of the business mining world, may look forward to a prolonged era of prosperity.

The San Francisco manufacturers and dealers in mining machinery and supplies are naturally doing the bulk of the Pacific Coast business in their lines. But they are much in the position of the wholesalers in all lines of trade. They meet sharp competition from all quarters. It is to their credit that they are meeting it actively and successfully. Eastern mining machinery men are relentlessly pushing their business into the Pacific region. Yesterday a party of distinguished mining men and "friends" started from San Francisco to see and celebrate the starting of the machinery of the splendid 60-stamp mill of the Onelda mine on the Mother Lode. This great old abandoned mine, resuscitated by British capital at great cost, is one of the late demonstrations of the deep values of the Mother Lode. When its hoist was erected a year ago it was described as the finest one the State had known. It was designed by a Californian, but paid for by British owners. The building of the big mill, ordered after the strike of a great ore body at 1750 feet, has been watched with interest for months. Now it is ready to start, and from now on the

Onelda will rank as one of the great producing mines of the State.

This 60-stamp mill was put in by Fraser and Chalmers, of London and Chicago. I understand that there were three reasons why no California firm built this mill. The first, which perhaps makes the others of small consequence, was that Fraser and Chalmers have part of the British stock in the firm. Another one is said to be that they bid lower, and the third reason, which may explain the second, is that San Francisco builders of such mills were too rushed with work to break their necks figuring very closely.

San Francisco mining machinery dealers have also had their prosperity largely increased by the Alaska mining trade. Puget Sound may boast of its passenger business, but the financial and mining supply center of Alaska is farther south. When San Francisco supplies a 100-stamp mill to Australia, Mexico, or elsewhere, the fact becomes but a fugitive news item, but the sailing of many "rushers" to Nome fills columns of press news.

The condition of the mining machinery trade of the Pacific Coast may be partially illustrated by the facts that all machinery-makers in San Francisco are overworked and have all they can handle, and by the further incidental fact that the great power plant of the Independent (Spreckels) Electric Light and Power Company was recently installed in San Francisco by an Eastern firm for \$30,000 less than any bid tendered by a San Francisco house.

The upshot of the situation is that while Pacific Coast mining machinery dealers are just now highly prosperous, the measure of the trade and various incidental advantages are giving Eastern machinery men, who by advertising and aggressive competition push their business, a foothold which will cut some figure in the business conditions of the future.

9-8-00 p. 1 J. O. DENNY.

SEP 8 p 2

GREATLY TO BE DESIRED.

The Times draws attention to a matter of very considerable importance to Los Angeles. It says, in an editorial: "While we are rejoicing over the assured early construction of the much-talked-of railroad between Los Angeles and Salt Lake City, there is a good probability that at or about the same time we may be called upon to celebrate the opening of another important line, which has been almost as much discussed during the past ten years or more."

The "other important line" to which it makes reference is the Southern Pacific cut-off between Mojave, in Kern county, and Keeler, in Inyo county. This cut-off would connect two roads already owned by the Southern Pacific Company. In the course of its article the Times pays a well-merited tribute to the magnificent resources and possibilities of Inyo county. It says:

"Inyo county, which is so near and yet so far, is by no means the arid desert region that it is by many supposed to be. To begin with, there is in Inyo county the cheapest and best source of supply of soda in the world. This is found at Owens Lake, and the exporting of the product would be immensely increased if cheap transportation were furnished. Precious metals are also found there in vast deposits. For years, in spite of the high rate of transportation, Inyo county has been the principal source of supply for smelting ores to the great works of Selby & Co., of San Francisco. These ores are of special value to smelters because they carry a high percentage of lead, and would be eagerly sought for here should a smelter be established in or near Los Angeles. There are marble deposits of great value, and one of the leading blocks of San Francisco is constructed in great part of Inyo marble."

Speaking of its large area of agricultural land, the Times says:

"Inyo county also contains a large amount of excellent agricultural land. The Owens Valley is said to be one of the most fertile regions in the State, with ample land for a population of 200,000 people, and more water than all the land will need. It is said to be especially adapted to the culture of cherries, apples and other deciduous fruits which are only raised on a small scale in Southern California. It

is also admirably adapted to the growth of horses and cattle, and for many years some of the best horses owned in the Los Angeles market have come from Inyo county, which also produces fine beef and mutton.

"There is no trouble about land titles in Inyo county. There never was a Mexican grant or a grant of land made to any railroad company, the settlers holding their land under patent direct from the United States government."

As showing, apart from the commercial aspect of the case, the advantages Inyo county would offer as a place of pleasant resort during the vacation period, the Times says:

"The scenery of Inyo county is described as sublime, and some believe that after a railroad is constructed it will become a summer resort for the people of Southern California. There is mile after mile of grassy meadow, with springs and running water, and a delightful summer climate, where one may sleep in the open air among the pine timber, and there are grand mountain ranges, capped with snow all the year round; one of them Mount Whitney, the highest peak in the United States, rising to a height of over 15,000 feet above sea level."

It is more than a probability that this piece of connecting road will be built by the Southern Pacific Company. When it is built it will be another very important factor in the commercial and manufacturing development of Los Angeles. 9-8-02

SEP 8 p 2

UTAH IS GLAD.

The purchase of the control of the Los Angeles Terminal Railway by Senator W. A. Clark and the possible completion of a railroad between Salt Lake City and Los Angeles afford as much satisfaction to the people of Utah as they do to the people of Southern California. The Salt Lake Mining Review voices the sentiment of its people on these matters, saying:

"Much interest is being made manifest in mining and industrial circles over the report coming from Los Angeles that Hon. W. A. Clark, the Montana millionaire mine-owner, has purchased a one-half interest in the Los Angeles Terminal Railroad, and that it is his intention to build to Salt Lake by the way of San Bernardino. What the connections will be is not stated, but it is believed that it will utilize the road which leaves the Santa Fe at Blake and that the Utah & Pacific will give trackage the balance of the way to Salt Lake. Such a line would open up a large scope of country that is rich in its mineral possibilities. Such a road would give an outlet direct to the coast for the iron and coal of Iron county, as well as an excellent market for Utah's agricultural products. It will be a great day for Salt Lake when its destinies are bound to those of Los Angeles by bands of iron and steel."

We can supplement this excellent statement of the Salt Lake Mining Review by saying that it will also be a great day for Los Angeles when its destinies are bound to those of Salt Lake by bands of iron and steel.

Mining Summary.

SEP 8

p 4

RANDBURG MINES.

ARRANGING FOR AN INCREASED SUPPLY OF WATER.

More Mills Going to be Put Up—Some Good Strikes—Coolgardie Placers Doing Well—Railway Projects.

(Special Correspondence.)

RANDBURG, Cal., Sept. 6.—Much speculation is now rife as to what disposition will be made of the Yellow Aster Company's wells at Mountain Wells, when the company begins pumping from the new well at Goler, which event is likely to happen within the next three or four days. All kinds of stories are told regarding their disposition, but the most probable one is that they will be leased or the water will be sold to the Randsburg Water Company, which already has pipe connection with the Yellow Aster line. With this additional supply of water, the water company will be prepared to meet all demands that may be made upon it. This, happily, will remove all obstacles in the way of future continuous milling by the custom and company mills now in operation, and will likely be conducive to the erection of at least one and perhaps two more company mills in the district. One of these proposed mills will be put up within the next three or four months on the Val Verde claim, in which two large bodies of pay ore have been opened up, either of which will keep a ten-stamp mill going for several months.

The Buckboard Company, too, will likely be in the field for a mill. They have enough ore in sight at the present time to justify putting in one, but considerable expense will attend their enterprise, because of the necessity of putting in six or eight miles of pipe, and in these days of \$40 iron that means a whole lot of money.

Near the Buckboard the Osborn boys are opening up a chute of ore which promises to be as large as that of the former claim. They are now working at a depth of sixty or more feet, in a body of good quartz, running \$7 or \$8 per ton, and have not yet found either wall.

The Randsburg Development Company, which is comprised principally of employees of the Yellow Aster Company, is doing good work in the way of getting hold of and opening up good claims. Some time since they bought a promising looking piece of ground near Garlock, and late reports from there indicate that it is opening into a veritable bonanza. As a consequence, the price of the company's stock has increased very materially in value, and none of it can be had except at its face value, and it is hard to get at that.

Good reports will come from the Coolgardie placer district, near Barstow. There are not many men working there, probably not to exceed thirty, but these are making from \$5 to \$25 a day with their machines.

There is room for hundreds in the district, but the difficulty seems to be to get ground on equitable terms, as the owners hold it at a very high figure.

Nothing new has developed regarding the extension of the Randsburg railway, although the railroad officials insist that work will begin this month.

The statement published in Los Angeles papers that the proposed Salt Lake railroad will not come nearer this section of the desert than Barstow was received with disappointment here. However, as the road will pass through a country equally as rich as this, the world will be no loser. Mr. E. H. Stagg, formerly general passenger agent of the Randsburg railway, has succeeded W. R. Woodward, resigned, as general manager of the road. Mr. Stagg has been with the road since its inception, and his promotion is a fitting reward for good and faithful service. Mr. Woodward hereafter will devote his time and attention to the management of the big mill at Barstow and the company's mines at Ludlow.

The leasers of the Annex mine, Messrs. Montgomery and Shipsey, have had a very successful run at the Red Dog mill, forty tons of their ore making, approximately, a \$1000 brick. Mr. Frank S. Hicks, of the Los Angeles firm of Childs, Hicks & Montgomery, has been up here the past six weeks "bossing" affairs at the Red Dog mill during the absence of Superintendent Griffith. Mr. Hicks is one of the few Angelenos who prefer the summer climate of the so-called Desert to the cool of the seashore.

9-8-1900 E. J. VAN DEVORT.

SEP 8 p 6 SANDY DISTRICT.

THE NEEDLES SMELTER WILL ENCOURAGE DEVELOPMENT.

The Needles (Cal.) Eye says: "F. O. Wilkinson, ore-buyer for the Needles smelter, and Chas. S. Corning, general manager, returned this week from a ten days' trip in the Yellow Pine mining district, Nevada. This district is generally known as the "Sandy Country," and the gentlemen are both highly pleased with the showing of the mines and prospects which they visited. It is probable that there will be considerable lead and copper shipped from this district to the Needles smelter.

SEP 8 p 4

GENERAL NEWS.

[The following items of news are from newspapers published in mining districts credit being given to the papers from which the item is taken.]

9-7-1900 INYO COUNTY.

The following notes about mining in the Ballarat district are from the Inyo Register:

The Mineral Hill mill is closed down on account of insufficient water. About ten men are working in the mines. D. H. Chaplin, secretary of the company, is the resident manager. The Mineral Hill and Ballarat companies are investigating the Panamint Canyon water supply, with the intention of putting up an electric power plant.

H. E. Finley and J. W. Calloway have a 17-foot ledge in the St. Patrick. The ore is said to run about \$20 per ton, with richer streaks.

The Ballarat Company has let two contracts for work in the mine, which is looking first rate. F. H. Verencamp is the superintendent. The mill will probably be increased to 40 stamps.

Dover, Reyber & Dover, at Stone Corral, have a four-stamp mill running on good ore from the Gold Note.

A lot of eleven tons of ore from the "Little Man's Mine," owned by "Shorty" Harris, averaged \$50 per ton, net.

ANOTHER LARGE BUILDING.

The Los Angeles Herald reports that F. W. Braun & Co., the wholesale druggists of Los Angeles, have awarded the contract for the construction of a large establishment here. The building will be 90x100 feet, with two stories and basement, and will cost about \$30,000.

CHANGES IN BILLING FREIGHTS.

The Inyo (Cal.) Register states that the Carson and Colorado railway agents have received notice of a change in the system of billing freights. Heretofore shipments for or from points off this road have been billed to Mound House, and a separate billing and freight rate made from there. This will now be changed so that shipments can be billed to any point on the Southern Pacific system, and the freight charged in one rate instead of two. 9-8-1900 p. 5

Los Angeles Mining Review

SEP 15 p 4

GENERAL NEWS.

[The following items of news are from newspapers published in mining districts credit being given to the papers from which the items are taken.]

RANDBURG NOTES. 9-15-21

The following items are from the Randburg Miner:

The Buckboard owners are milling sixty tons at the Red Dog mill.

The Val Verde development work is continuing in a degree very satisfactory to the owners.

The White Brothers' claim, two miles west of the Buckboard, is producing considerable ore, both high and low grade.

The Boone lease on the Santa Ana is turning out a surprisingly large amount of high-grade ore. Nine men are employed.

The Pinmore mine and mill are running as steadily as usual. This gives promise of being one of the best mines in the district.

Goldsmith and Robb on the Marvel mine have cleared out the shaft and are making preparations to take out ore exposed in the bottom.

It is reported that the California Borax Works, at Searles, which have been shut down for the past four or five months, will resume operations soon. About twenty men will be employed.

The Battle mine now has twenty-three men on the pay roll, the largest force, so far, in its history. The production averages about three and one-half tons of high-grade ore daily.

p 4

SAN BERNARDINO.

[Redlands Citrograph:] The borax output at Daggett, in this county, is now one hundred tons per day, valued at \$25 per ton. 9-15-21 (X)

RIVERSIDE.

[Riverside Press:] It is said that the Good Hope mine (at Perris) will soon be put in operation again. A large force will be put on, and two shafts will be sunk to a depth of six or eight hundred feet.

SEP 22

p 1

DAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1900.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM
SINGLE COPIES, FIVE CTS.

BALLARAT MINES.

A RESIDENT OF THAT REGION TELLS ABOUT THEM.

Mr. J. A. Cooper of the Cooper mine, at Ballarat, Inyo county, in this State, is in Los Angeles for a few days' visit. To a representative of the Los Angeles Mining Review he spoke of mining affairs in the Ballarat region, its possibilities and its prospects, the substance of what he said being as follows: -

At the Cooper mine work is steadily progressing. The Cooper is, as it always has been, a self-paying proposition, not a dollar of money outside of that which it has yielded itself has ever been invested in it; it is one of those properties that has paid from the start. Yet there are no workings below 85 feet so that it can hardly be called a mine—it would be more proper to call it a prospect. The pay chute is very rich, that is why it has been so easy and so profitable to work. The ore from the pay chute averages from \$125 to \$300 in gold per ton. The average of values for the whole ledge is, of course, considerably below those figures.

A mill has been put up on the property owned by Henry Dover and his father. It is doing custom work besides the ore it runs from their own claim. This is a new property and is in Pleasant canyon.

Next to the Dover claim is the World Beater mine owned by Tracy Stebbins. He has just put up a new mill—a roller one. This property will now be opened up in good shape.

The mines of the Ratchiff Consolidated company are the next below the World Beater. Work on them is now in full blast. They have a 20-stamp mill and everything is in first-class shape. Up to quite lately they were only using 10 stamps of their mill but they are now using all 20 stamps and milling over 70 tons of ore a day. The stamps are 1000 pounds each.

The Oh Be Joyful mine, in Tuba canyon, is also running at full blast. They are using a Merralls' roller mill which is working very satisfactorily, but they are going to put up a stamp mill having a capacity of about 50 tons of ore a day. They will put the stamp mill ahead of the roller mill so as to crush the ore finer.

Van Camp, of Salt Lake City, who lately purchased the Gincer property, is opening up one of the best mining claims in the Ballarat region. There is no mill on it as yet. He intends keeping at development until about the first of next year when a mill will probably be put up.

Mr. Cooper spoke of the vast extent of what he called the low-grade properties in the Ballarat section, properties that run from \$10 to \$20 in gold per ton and which could furnish from 20 to 25 carloads of ore every day in the week if there were railroad facilities to ship the ore out at reasonable rates. Regarding this mention will be fully made next week, it being a matter of sufficient importance to justify the subject being treated at greater length than can be done in this issue.

THE RENO SMELTER.

IS NOW COMPLETED AND READY TO
4200 DO BUSINESS. p 1

The Inyo (Cal.) Register says: "A circular letter received from the Reno Smelting and Milling Company states that the new 100-ton smelter which the company has been erecting at Reno during the past month has been completed, and after it has dried out for a few days it will begin smelting. The ore bins are now ready, so the company is receiving and weighing shipments at the present time. This smelter has been built specially to handle custom ores from the western part of Nevada, and is located on the Southern Pacific tracks on the outskirts of Reno. The furnace has all modern improvements; it is not of the type that has to be tapped at intervals, but gives a continuous flow of melted copper. The new company pays cash for copper, gold and silver ores, but does not care to treat ores containing antimony, as it is so injurious to copper products."

CASTLE DOME DISTRICT.

Mr. Francisco Avila, superintendent and part owner of the La Colorado mine in the Castle Dome (Ariz.) district, states in the Yuma Sun that the mine is now shipping an average of 500 sacks of ore per month. Last month over 800 were shipped. The ore is high grade, and is considered very valuable by the El Paso people, who pay four dollars per hundred net for it.

About thirty or forty men are now employed at the Colorado mine, and it is expected that number will be increased shortly.

KING OF ARIZONA BRICK.

The Tucson (Ariz.) Star states that the Tucson Consolidated National Bank received last week from the King of Arizona mine a bar of gold weighing 160 pounds, valued at \$35,000. Of the many shipments of gold received from the King of Arizona by the Consolidated National Bank, this is the largest.

SEP 22

EQUIPPING THEIR ENGINES.

The Yuma (Ariz.) Sun says: "Oil burners are being run by the Southern Pacific Company on the Yuma-Los Angeles division. The fuel is vastly cheaper than coal, and it is probable that all of the engines will be equipped for burning oil. The firemen on the division are hopeful that this will prove the case, as their labor will be thereby greatly lessened."

It is stated that the Carnegie Steel Company, of Pittsburgh, has secured an order for 4000 tons of steel rails for the Cape government railways, South Africa.

Mining Summary.

GENERAL NEWS.

[The following items of news are from newspapers published in mining districts credit being given to the papers from which the item is taken.]

INYO COUNTY.

The Keeler correspondent of the Inyo Register writes: "Very little mining is in progress at Cerro Gordo and Darwin just now. The antimony mines at Wild Rose, however, are looking very encouraging. A lot of the ore will be shipped from Johannesburg within a short time. A fair average of the ore will be selected for the shipment so as to have a fair test of its value. Interested parties say that if the returns of that lot are as expected, active operations will begin. A wagon road will probably be built from Wild Rose to Darwin and the ore hauled with teams to Keeler and shipped from here instead of Johannesburg."

The Randsburg Miner reports the sale of the Jennie B. mine in the Slate Range, to Mr. L. Hirshfield of Bakersfield. The property is six miles north of the Dean and Jones mine.

p 4 SAN BERNARDINO.

The Sun says that the Desert Prospecting Exploration and Development Company has been organized at the Needles to work the Orange Blossom group of claims, ten miles north of Bagdad. Mr. John Denair, of Needles, is president of the company.

9-22-1912 RATES ON ORES p 5

SANTA FE'S SCHEDULE TO THE SMELTER, AT NEEDLES.

The Santa Fe Railway Company has made the following schedule of rates on ores to the smelter at Needles. The rates are based on distance and value of the ores.

From Mojave, the rates are \$3.46 per ton on less than \$30 ore; \$4.32 on \$30 to \$50 ore and \$5.40 on \$50 to \$100 ore.

From Barstow or Daggett the rates are respectively on the above ores, \$3.20, \$4 and \$5.

From Blake the rate is \$1.40 on all ores.

From Arizona points the rates are \$2, and \$2.20 from Drake; \$2, \$2.24 and \$2.80 from Kingman; \$3.20, \$4 and \$5 from Seligman; the same from Ash Fork and all points to Williams inclusive. From Flagstaff they are \$3.46, \$4.22 and \$5.40.

SUNDY NOTES. 1-1-22

The Bakersfield Californian says: The Mammoth mine of Kernville, owned by Major Russell of Los Angeles, who has a ten-stamp mill, is in the way to large improvement. It is the intention to increase the number of stamps to forty and put in a tramway. The machinery will be run by electric power generated at the river. Major Russell is now in the east to place orders for machinery."

The published statement of the reopening of the borax works at Bearles, Kern county, proves to have been an error. The property that was meant was the California Borax Works.

The Kingman (Ariz.) Miner states that the Quartette Mining Company, operating in the Seachlight district, Nevada, has purchased from the Tempe Bar Consolidated company a fifty-horse power electric plant and some other machinery. This machinery will be floated down the Colorado river to Quartzette where it will be installed as soon as the railroad is completed. Extensive additions will be made at the mill to allow of the purchase and working of custom ores.

The Desert Mining Company has been incorporated in Los Angeles with a capital of \$250,000. The directors are Messrs. A. C. Harper, Alfred Bolano, H. R. Smith, M. Allen and R. A. Walton.

10-6-1900 p. 1
INYO COUNTY MINES.

**THE MAZURKA PLACERS—MILL
 FOR THE BARNES & ANDERSON.**

[Special Correspondence.]

CITRUS (Inyo county), Cal., Oct. 1.—Messrs. Barnes and Anderson, of the "Barnes and Anderson" mine, situated in the Inyo range, six miles from Citrus Station, are daily expecting the arrival of their five-stamp mill, which will be erected about two miles from the mine at Willow Spring. There is sufficient high-grade ore already on the dump to keep the mill busy for some time. Messrs. Barnes and Anderson, Jr., have located a very promising prospect within a short distance of their other mine.

Messrs. Smith and Bell of San Francisco are said to have definitely settled the location of their boracic acid plant on the west side of Owen's Lake. The cost of the plant is estimated at \$150,000.

The Mazurka Mining and Water Company is working a double force of men on its placer property in Mazurka Canyon. About 600 feet will complete the tunnel to bedrock, a total length of tunnel of 2400 feet.

The Hirsch mine is working sixteen men and the property is reported to be looking better than it has ever done during its long and varied existence. Mr. Thompson of Pasadena is now the general manager of the mine.

The Mining Review and the Los Angeles Times made especial mention, some time ago, of the exorbitant freight rates charged by the railroad company on ore shipped from Inyo county to San Francisco. The owners of mines in Inyo county whose ore runs \$25 or under, have probably these papers to thank for a return of the \$6 rate which was in vogue before the Southern Pacific purchased the road.

A. M. S.

10-6-1900 THE REWARD MINE. p 1

Reports to this paper from Citrus, Inyo county, Cal., are that work at the Reward mine, owned by the Reward Gold Mining Company, is proceeding in a most satisfactory manner to all concerned. No timbering is necessary, nor is there a pound of waste ore. The mill is run by water power and a cyanide plant is being erected, all work being under the management of Superintendent Steel.

GENERAL NEWS.

[The following items of news are from newspapers published in mining districts credit being given to the papers from which the items are taken.]

10-6-1900 RANDSBURG. 10-6-1900
 A report from Randsburg states that the Yellow Aster Mining Company has decided to build a 100-stamp mill of the latest design. This will be in addition to and apart from its present 30-stamp mill which has been in operation for the past two years. The mines are looking exceptionally well, and water has been developed sufficient for the new mill.

An elegant office building will be erected at once, containing 15 rooms, heated by steam and lighted by electricity. The future of the camp never looked better, and this company alone will spend \$100,000 in improvements in the next few months. Other mines are taking out good money.

The Riverside Enterprise states that work at the Golden Eagle mine, situated near West Riverside, is being pushed ahead. A tunnel five feet wide by six feet high is being run to cross-cut the main ledge.

8
 [Randsburg Miner:] Water from the Goler wells is now being forced up the hill and into the tank at the mill (Yellow Aster) at the rate of 100,000 gallons per day and everything is working in good shape. 10-6-1900 p. 5

[Needles Eye:] Rumors are rife that a rich placer strike has been made about sixty miles northwest of Blake.

[Redlands Citrograph:] Major L. C. Moreland was in San Bernardino a few days ago from Holcomb Valley, and to a Transcript reporter said that the mines of that district were looking well and promised an increased output of gold. At Gold Mountain a 40-stamp mill is in operation, and the superintendent predicts that the capacity will soon have to be increased to two hundred stamps. 10-6-1900 p. 8

SUNDREY NOTES

A dispatch from Virginia (Nev.) last Monday states that the machinery for the electric power to run the Comstock mines had been tested and found to work perfectly. The mills will be run by electric power on the 15th inst., and a big celebration is being arranged to commemorate the event.

The Exposed Treasure Gold and Mining Company, Mojave, Cal., has let a contract for the erection of a stamp mill near its property, and two more contracts will soon be let by the Desert Company and the Mojave Mining Company. 10-6-1900 p. 5

COPPER PEAK GROUP

DEVELOPMENT GIVES A MOST SATISFACTORY SHOWING.

That San Bernardino county in this State contains some valuable copper deposits is a fact that is gradually becoming better known. In the extreme northern portion of it, in the neighborhood of Manvel, are several copper properties that have already established a good producing record, while in the central portion of the county, more particularly in the Morrow district are some that have been sufficiently well developed as to indicate that San Bernardino will in time be a good producer of copper.

South of the Morrow district and south of the line of the Santa Fe Railway is the Black Hawk mining district, in which is situated the Copper Peak group of claims. This property is not yet as well known as some others, but a lot of good, substantial work has been done upon it, and is still being done, with every good prospect that it will, with further development, prove to be a valuable copper mine. The following report concerning this property has been written for the Mining Review:

While the fact has been known that several Los Angeles people were interested in these valuable copper claims, situated thirty-two miles east of Victor, but little has reached the public that would indicate the character of the ore or the progress of development.

The property consists of eleven claims, owned by the Copper Peak Mining and Milling Company. In the early part of last spring the company put a force of men at work sinking shafts and running tunnels. This development has produced a most satisfactory showing in ore deposits. The trend of the main ledge, which is traceable for 1200 feet on the comb of the mountain, is southeast and northwest. Upon this ledge, which in several places is 40 feet wide, the greatest amount of work has been done.

The character of the ore comprises the red and black oxides, the carbonates, the sulphides, etc., with iron and other constituents that usually are found in large copper deposits.

Many assays have been made, and shipments sent to smelters that have yielded from 18 to 60 per cent. in copper, \$15 in gold, and several ounces of silver per ton.

OCT 6

Many thousand tons of ore are now on the dumps, and as the work of development is still in progress, these reserves are daily being augmented.

So far as development has progressed the work has not established the width of the ore bodies, as cross-cutting is not completed.

A most encouraging strike was made last week in the bottom of the 4x6 shaft, that shows one-half of the width to be a carbonate ore. Up to date the work has all been in ore, neither depth or sides having been reached. With these encouraging features, the company has determined to prosecute the work during the coming winter and far into next year.

Mr. H. J. Rodman, general manager of the company, speaking of what development shows, said:

"When we reckon the 1200 feet of the ledge that is exposed, and take the cubical contents to a level of 20 feet on a known ledge, width of 16 feet, a total of 50,000 tons of ore in sight is far exceeded. The Copper Peak will show more than this by the first of the new year, as we are all in ore and never for one moment have been out of the large known bodies."

The officers and directors of the Copper Peak Mining and Milling Company are: William Carpenter, president; H. J. Rodman, vice-president and general manager; William Dodge, secretary and treasurer; C. H. Frost of Pasadena, William Wakefield of Tucson, P. Bigelow and T. C. Paxton, directors.

OCT 13

p 1

VIRGINIA DALE.

The Fine Ore Bodies in the Ivanhoe.--A Rich Strike In the Supply Mine.--Mill and Hoisting Works to be Erected.

[Special Correspondence.]

DALE San Bernardino Co., Oct. 8 1900.—I had the pleasure of going through the Ivanhoe mine of this (Virginia Dale) district with the principal owner—Mr. J. J. Ellerman. There has been done on this mine a great deal of development work in shafts, drifts and crosscuts, which work shows up a magnificent body, or rather bodies of ore, there being several large chutes of ore on this claim, showing ore bodies from 18 inches to 6 feet wide, which mills from \$16 to \$30 per ton on the plates, having values from \$8 to \$16 in the tailings. The bullion goes \$16.50 per ounce at Selby's in San Francisco.

This mine is one of the good ones of this district. Mr. Ellerman has just bonded to San Bernardino parties 5-16, or one-half of his interest in it, and has gone to work on the claim doing further development work during the life of the bond. I had heard of the size of the ore bodies and of their richness but was not prepared for the surprise in store for me when I went all through the mine. It was simply immense.

There have been several rich strikes notably on a new location made by E. E. Joiner, who found a piece of rich float, and by close prospecting found a blind lode which shows about 20 inches of very high-grade quartz plentifully sprinkled with free gold. He has done considerable work on it since locating it.

Kramer Morris of San Bernardino, and Frank Sabbath of this place have just completed 100 feet of development on their Golden League mine which proved a big surprise to them, getting much richer ore than their highest expectations, and now have just put more men at work to do another 100 feet or more of development. The ore is liberally sprinkled with gold.

Now comes the Supply mine with the latest strike. It is owned by the Supply Mining and Milling Company of Banning, Cal., and at present is the largest mine in this district. Its ore bodies are from 4 to 20 feet wide. This property is developed by a tunnel over 600 feet long, one shaft 227 feet deep, by crosscuts and winzes and levels at 52 and 102 feet below the tunnel level from the main shaft. A week ago they started cutting a station for

a winze at 55 feet north of the main shaft and in doing this showed up a solid body of ore 10 feet wide from wall to wall, and all through it was a very dark red decomposed ore, something different from what they had heretofore had. Your correspondent sampled it, getting an assay of \$72.84 per ton in gold. The winze is now down 12 feet and shows this dark red ore to be increasing in quantity and quality and in prospecting in the horn spoon shows a prospect of from \$75 to \$100 per ton in free gold. It is a splendid prospect, and you can judge of the elation of Mr. Rich, its superintendent and one of the owners. He has sent the assays and a large sample of this ore to Dr. Shibley and Emil Szuggas, the other owners, at Banning. They will undoubtedly be agreeably surprised, too. They deserve this for they have stuck faithfully to the mine and have kept men working on it steadily for one year, having bonded it Oct. 1, 1899 of Meachem and Sons of this place, paying for it one month before the bond was due. They will shortly install a 5 or 10-stamp mill and hoisting works to go down to lower levels.

Again I say, "Virginia Dale" will prove the largest gold producing camp of Southern California.

CHAS. B. EATON.

ON THE COLORADO RIVER.

p. 4 10-13-17

MAKING A SUCCESS OF THE QUARTETTE STAMP MILL.

[Special Correspondence.]

DANBY, San Bernardino County, Cal., Oct. 8.—Having returned from a rather long stay on the Colorado river it has occurred to me that some of your readers might like to know what is going on there.

The Quartette Mining Company of Searchlight, Lincoln county, Nevada, has been building a twenty-stamp mill under peculiar conditions. It is being built on a lateral moraine with gravel and boulders on top and quicksand underneath, and making a success of it, too. When they started in first everything went smoothly while building the lower wall, but when they had to penetrate the bank the mischief commenced. Of course they were badly handicapped for want of timber and more so by want of knowledge of that sort of work. They started in with scrapers to tear down the hill and they would be scraping yet if they had not been stopped. Some one had sense enough to see they were driving the wrong end of the wedge, and stopped the work to commence again under the management of Mr. T. E. Thompson, who made a success of it from the start. The way he performed the work was as follows: He had the ground well soaked with water having a couple of men pumping all the time into the trenches and holes dug in the side of the bank, while other men kept driving long drills down in the bottom of the hole thus forcing the water down as far as possible. Then he ran in tunnels which had to be lagged close sides and top and the face breast-boarded. There were a few caves at first, owing to the men trying to do too much or letting the ground get dry. These tunnels were run in as far back as where the next wall was to be built, when they turned and crosscut. In this crosscut the formation and part of the wall was built, the cross tunnel being filled with rock. Then the top of that was stripped and breast-boarded back and the wall completed, and so with the other walls. And all this was done by a man who does not claim to be an engineer, just a plain, common-sense miner. The mill is about thirteen miles from Searchlight.

Since my return to the Old Woman's Mountains district I notice some improvements made. A company, working ten men, has bonded the Silver Wave mine. This property is looking fine, with every prospect of its being a big producer in the near future.

R. M'ARDLE.

GENERAL NEWS.

[The following items of news are from newspapers published in mining districts credit being given to the papers from which the item is taken.]

p 4 SAN BERNARDINO. 10-13-17

It is reported that some capitalists have been examining the Ord group of gold mines, nine miles from Daggett, with a view to their purchase. The group comprises 23 claims, owned by H. L. Drew and J. B. Osborne of San Bernardino, and some \$60,000 has been expended on development.

A report from Eagle Mountain states that a ledge of gold ore, 80 feet thick, running from \$15 to \$17 per ton, has been found on the Iron Chief mine.

OCT 27

p 1

ON THE COLORADO RIVER.

10-27-00 p 1

The Quartette Mill.—Parker Mining Company.—At the Sheeptrail Mines.—Buckeye District.—Orange Blossom Group.—Manvel and Vanderbilt.

(Special Correspondence.)

NEEDLES, San Bernardino County, Cal., Oct. 23.—The 20-stamp mill of the Quartette Mining Company located about seventy miles up the river from Needles and 12 miles from Searchlight, Nev., will be completed in about thirty days. The stock of this company is largely owned by Boston parties who are so favorably impressed with the outlook of their mines that they are pushing the work on both mill and mines. The McReady and the Dunn groups of mines belong to this company. Both are showing large bodies of ore with paying values, and it is confidently expected that when the mill once starts the stamps will be kept constantly dropping.

The Colorado river steamer Cochran has just returned from a trip 60 miles down the river where it delivered a 25-ton Huntington mill for the Parker Mining Company. The mines of the company were located several years ago, and are valuable high-grade gold properties, situated about four miles from the Colorado river on the California side. Mr. T. M. Drennan, who was for a number of years clerk at the Colorado River Indian Agency at Parker, Ariz., is the general manager of the company, which is composed, besides himself, of eastern capitalists.

Mr. J. B. Anderson has located for himself and other parties several claims in the San Francisco district, Mohave county, Ariz., about twenty miles from Needles, a large gold-bearing ledge, running well up in values. This find is within a few miles of the Billy Bryan claim, which was sold a few weeks ago for \$50,000, with only the annual assessment work done upon it. There are a number of other properties in this locality that are worthy of receiving attention from mining men. The Leland group has several hundred feet of work done upon it, and has an excellent showing. Several Colorado parties have looked at this property and have pronounced it first class. Responsible Montana mining people are expected to visit this district soon with a view of leasing and bonding. Altogether, the San Francisco district has one of the brightest futures before it of any on the desert.

At the Sheeptrail, forty miles above Needles on the Arizona side of the riv-

er, the mill is running only half time on account of insufficient transportation facilities for the ore from the mine to the mill on the banks of the river, a distance of six miles. At the Homestake mine, the property of the same company, located on the Nevada side of the river about one and one-half miles below the Sheeptrail mill, work is being prosecuted as rapidly as possible. A half-mile below the Homestake, the Fay property is being developed and gives promise of being a big producer. Directly across the river in Arizona, the Draper property is developing. Both these properties are in responsible hands and will have mills erected as soon as sufficient development work is done.

Mr. John Packer, who is interested in several valuable claims in Old Woman Mountains, south of Danby, reports considerable development work being done in that district. There is considerable capital behind the work on these claims, and quite a lively camp will be in existence there this winter.

In the Buckeye district, south of Luskow, ore is being taken out of the Bagdad mine and shipped. North of Bagdad, work is being done on the Orange Blossom group of claims, owned by the Desert Prospecting, Exploration and Development Co., of Needles.

In the country near Manvel and Vanderbilt, much assessment work is being done and several carloads of ore have already been shipped to the Needles smelter.

L. V. ROOT.

RANDSBURG CAMP,

Development in the Argus Range.—Big Find of Kaolin.—
Yellow Aster's New Mill will Crush 600 Tons of Ore
a day.—Pinmore Doing Well.

(Special Correspondence.)

RANDBURG, Cal., Oct. 24.—With the advent of cool and temperate weather a decided increase in both development and production is noticeable not only in the Rand but in all of the desert mining districts.

In the Ballarat country all the company mills, with the exception of the Stebbins' plant, which is putting in a 'Merralls' mill, are at work and producing quite a bit of gold. Several changes of property to eastern companies have taken place in that camp during the past two months, and the new purchasers are hard at work developing ore, anticipatory of putting in reduction works—presumably stamp mills.

One of the most promising claims that has yet been found on the desert has been located in the Slate range country by Messrs. Stanley and Hirschfeld, and they have put a force of men at work on it in order to ascertain its extent. Within the confines of the claim the ledge crops for 1000 feet, with a variable width of from three to twelve feet. Cuts have been made at intervals along the ledge and it all seems to be ore. The lowest assay returns show \$40 to the ton, and the highest run into the hundreds. Should the ore hold up its present average, and go down for any considerable number of feet, Messrs. Stanley and Hirschfeld will have the best thing ever discovered on the Desert.

Messrs. Crowell and Cook are pushing development on their claims in the Argus mountains and are meeting with much encouragement. They are making plans to put up extensive reduction works, probably stamps and concentrators.

A big find of kaolin was recently made by George Branch and others between the borax works and Argus. The deposit, for that is presumably what it is, can be traced along the surface for hundreds of feet, and in places is twenty feet wide. Samples brought to town indicate that it is kaolin of very high grade, containing little or no grit or any extraneous substance. However, it will take a practical test to ascertain its purity, and if it comes up to standard, it will prove a valuable find.

In the Rand district work is progressing with its usual celerity. The Yellow Aster people have put an extra force of men at work and are grading

for their new mill. This latter mill will be equipped with 100 stamps, which added to the old mill will give a stampage capacity of 130, sufficient to crush 600 tons of rock in twenty-four hours. It will be some time before the new mill is in working order, but once it is it will require a large force to man it besides a vast increase over the number of men now employed in the mine. To what extent the production of gold will be enhanced is of course past finding out at this writing but as none of their ore has run less than \$10 per ton, it can be safely put at \$5,000 per day, or \$180,000 per month, and the pay roll no doubt will reach at least \$50,000 per month.

The Black Hawk five-stamp mill, which has lain idle for the past few months, is being cleaned up and put in order to make a big run on Val Verde ore, and will be operated by Messrs. Lloyd and Willard, the owners of the mine. Water for running it has been secured from the Yellow Aster Company.

The Butte Lode company has just cleaned up on a very successful run of ore at the Johannesburg mill. Fifty tons of ore were milled, netting \$4,600, a little over \$90 per ton. The ore was the result of less than a month's work.

The Johannesburg mill is now running on batches of ore from the Golden Rule and White Bros.' claim, in the Stringer district. The owners of this mill, Messrs. Griffith, Hicks and Montgomery, together with Stephen V. Childs of Los Angeles, have bought a two-thirds interest in the Baltic mine from Messrs. Henderson, Porter and Bentley. The Baltic is one of the old standbys of the district, and from it many thousands of dollars have been taken the past four years. It is generally a low-grade proposition, but streaks of high grade ore are frequently encountered, bringing the ore up to a fair average.

The Pinmore mill is running night and day on ore from the mine and is bringing in a neat income for its owners—the Croesus Mining Company. Fourteen months ago this mine was begging a buyer at \$15,000. Mr. W. W. Godsmark, representing the company now operating it, took hold of it and under his careful and clever management, has made it pay for both itself and the new ten-stamp mill which was erected on the property, besides leaving a fair balance in the treasury for the stockholders.

E. J. VAN DEVORT.

OCT 27 p 4

4

Mining Summary

GORMAN STATION DISTRICT.

OIL MEN LIKE THE TERRITORY— DISCOVERY OF BORAX.

(Special Correspondence.) 10-27-1928 p 4

QUAIL, Los Angeles county, Cal.;
Oct. 28.—A great extent of territory has been located during the past month and companies formed to operate in this district, but no actual work has been begun as yet.

Several prominent oil men have recently visited this section and secured land, and were most favorably impressed with this part of the country. Those who have made locations since the formation of the district are advised to place their claims on record in the district, or their claims will become re-locatable, sixty days notice having already been given.

The Sunset Telephone Company talks of extending its line from the Castac through the district to connect with its system at Bakersfield. This would be an easy matter by following the survey for the new county road along the south side of La Libre mountain. The county supervisors have been talking of building this road for several years, and now that this part of the county is coming to the front perhaps we may get something done in the matter. The new road would be only thirty-four miles from Gorman Station to the Castac switch, whereas the distance by the present road is sixty-four miles to Saugus.

A new deposit of borax has been discovered about two miles northwest of Gorman Station, and tests made give good results in boracic acid.

G. WEBBER.

OCT 27 p 4

GENERAL NEWS.

[The following items of news are from newspapers published in mining districts credit being given to the papers from which the item is taken.]

SAN DIEGO.

The Ramona Sentinel says that the water is being pumped out of the Owens mine in the Julian district, and C. A. Smith and Ross Wood are putting the mill in order. Indications are that the mine will soon be running.

SAN BERNARDINO.

The sale of the Edna mines, located east of Randsburg, is reported. They were owned by Mr. Hugh T. Duff and others of Los Angeles, who have transferred them to the Edna Mining and Milling Company. The consideration is reported at \$72,000.

The Ontario Observer reports the election of the following officers and directors of the Bullion Mountain Gold Mining and Milling Company, whose properties are in the Virginia Dale district: W. L. Malone, president; J. Deets, vice president; T. Purvis, secretary; Citizens' Bank, treasurer. On the board of directors are W. L. Malone, J. Deets, T. H. Noxon, M. V. McQuigg, W. McGinness, W. S. Palmer and F. A. Little.

A DESERT DISSERTATION.

ONCE REJECTED SECTION NOW
KNOWN TO BE VERY RICH.

(Contributed to the Mining Review.)

It is only within a comparatively recent period that the mineral resources of the desert sections of Southern California have been brought to the attention of the reading public. Mining papers have looked for years upon these long stretches of shifting sand and broken chains of verdureless hills as practically valueless. They see these things differently now.

Of recent years, and especially during the last few months, many inquiries have been made regarding the mineral wealth of the desert. Newspapers and mining journals have turned their attention to this vast extent of territory which has heretofore been considered such a valueless section of California. Randsburg, which is purely a desert mining town, is able to rival Cripple Creek in its most prosperous days. Virginia Dale is constantly sending out most promising reports. From various points along the Colorado river, many stamps are dropping upon pay ore. New mills are dotting the desert here and there, and the smelter at Needles is completed and buying ore.

From every direction comes the prospector with news of new finds. The capital of the East is coming into the Desert and uniting with the brain and brawn of our prospectors and mining men, and, like Randsburg, there will spring up many new camps on the Mojave desert during the next year. The Coolgardie placer fields have yielded much gold during the past six months. But little is known of these placers beyond a few short items which have appeared in print, yet several thousand dollars have been taken out by half a dozen men within the past six months. In fact, to the man who can give time and thought to the future of the desert region of Southern California, comes the belief that there is no more promising mining country in the United States.

L. V. ROOT.

THE SALT LAKE ROAD.

WILL HELP LUMBER BUSINESS,
ALSO IRON AND COAL.

In an article respecting the business and mining development attendant upon the construction of the Los Angeles and Salt Lake railway, the Mining Review of Salt Lake City says:

"There is no branch of industry which will be more favorably affected by the building of the Salt Lake and Los Angeles railroad than will the lumber business, and firms in this city using the product of the forests of Oregon, will then be strictly in it. The freight rate over the roads coming in from the west has been a serious obstacle in the way of local dealers, but with the new road in operation Oregon lumber could be freighted by water to Los Angeles and then come the rest of the way by rail at a much cheaper rate than is now paid. In innumerable ways the new road will prove a blessing to the industrial interests of Salt Lake City and this intermountain country."

In another article on the same subject the same paper says:

It is learned that a representative of the promoters of the Salt Lake and Los Angeles road, who have just finished an inspection of the iron and coal resources of Iron county, estimates that in this section there is all of two hundred millions of tons of iron ore available and practically in sight. This sounds big and looks large. In ordinary cases we would regard the statement as an exaggeration, but knowing by personal observation the immensity of these mountains of iron, we are ready to believe that the figures are practically correct. The iron and coal of Iron county, regardless of the other and varied resources of the State of Utah, are in themselves a sufficient inducement for the building of this proposed line to the coast."

p 6 RICH PLACER GROUND.

Some samples of black sand from placer mines in the southern portion of Kern county, Cal., were brought to the office of the Mining Review this week. The sand is rich in gold, some of the grains of gold being large enough to be plainly visible, being what might be called coarse gold. It is stated that the sand from the placers goes over \$300 to the ton.

THE STANDARD CONCENTRATOR.

The New Standard Concentrator Co., Los Angeles, reports the sale of one of their new style concentrators to the Fairview Mining Co., of Rosemont, Cal. It was learned that the same mining company purchased a Lane Slow Speed Roller mill.

41-3-1900 p 1

CALIENTE CREEK MINES.

IMPORTANT STRIKE IN STUDHORSE CANYON—BAROSSA BEAUTY.

[Special Correspondence.]

CALIENTE, Cal., Oct. 29.—The great wave of development which is rolling over the mineral belts of Kern county, paying large returns on the investment, is beginning to be felt in the mining region adjacent to Caliente Creek.

An important strike was recently made by Robt. Wetzel and J. Miller in Studhorse canyon, ten miles east of the Southern Pacific railroad, and one mile south of Caliente Creek. They have a mountain of low-grade ore, the ledge being 200 feet wide on the surface. Samples taken from a rich streak ten inches wide, assay from \$300 to \$1300 per ton in gold and silver. Bakersfield parties have purchased an interest in the property and will develop it on a large scale. Ore is now being shipped.

Joseph H. Hart is opening up a good prospect in the same vicinity. He has a seven-foot ledge carrying a high percentage of antimony. Nearly one hundred prospectors have located claims, and as there is an abundance of wood and water near by, the outlook is favorable.

The Caliente Mining Company, a Los Angeles corporation owning some of the best gold prospects on Barossa Mountain, seven miles northeast of

Keene Station, has opened up a body of ore eighteen feet wide in the Barossa Beauty mine, averaging about \$16 per ton. The principal values lie in the sulphurets, and it is reported that the company will equip the mill with a cyanide plant to work them on the ground.

A number of claim owners are doing assessment work on Barossa Mountain. The ledges are strong, well-defined fissure veins, from two to twenty feet in width. The ore is mostly an iron-stained quartz, with some free gold near the surface, but the sulphurets carry the permanent value.

M. P. F.

GOLD MOUNTAIN CAMP 5

THE PRESENT OUTPUT IS ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS A DAY.

The following about the growth of Gold Mountain mining camp is from the San Bernardino Sun:

Forest Agent Frank Hanna, accompanied by Ranger Dan T. Hayes, has returned from Gold Mountain, whither they went last week to adjust some matters with the management of the mines there, looking after government interests. These were arranged satisfactorily, but the thing which is of more interest is the account they bring of the work in progress at Gold Mountain, where a big mining camp is springing up, and which bids fair to grow to far and away the largest camp in the county, and even rival the palmy days of Calico.

There are now 75 men employed in the mine and mill, the latter being in operation 24 hours of the day. The mine is worked but one shift, as with that force of miners all the ore is taken out that can be handled by the mill, running night and day. J. D. Spargo is the new superintendent, placed in charge by De la Mar, the bonanza mining man, who recently took the property and is developing it.

There are 40 stamps in the mill, with a capacity of three and one-half tons of ore in 24 hours, to each stamp, or a total of 140 tons of ore worked every day. Exact information as to the grade of the ore is not given out, of course, but it is supposed to be running from \$5 to \$6 a ton, so that when the present mill is running, it is pounding out a thousand dollars every day.

But that is not nearly all of the story, for De la Mar himself is expected in November, and with the success of the work as far as already exploited, there is the expectation that the mill will be increased to 100 stamps, perhaps to 140, in which case the number of men employed will run into the hundreds, and the importance of the camp be realized instantly.

There are in all 189 people in the camp away up among the mountains, thousands of feet above this valley. They have two stores, a postoffice, private school, an electric lighting plant with lights in the mill, office, superintendents and other residences, and are preparing themselves to develop comfort along with a permanent camp.

J. D. Spargo, the superintendent, is a Utah mining man, and was in charge of the De la Mar interests in one of the Utah camps before he was dispatched to California. 11-3-00 p 5

MACHINERY FOR THE RED CLOUD

The Red Cloud Mining Co., Los Angeles, has just shipped to its mines in the Chuckawalla district, Riverside county, Cal., a lot of machinery among which was one 28 horse power Corliss engine, one 26 horse power Foss gas engine, one Lane Slow Speed Roller mill, one 25 horsepower boiler and one New Standard Concentrator. It is stated at the office of the company in this city that work on the Red Cloud is now going to be proceeded with on a large scale. 11-3-00 p 5

THE COOLGARDIE PLACERS

RICHER AND MORE EXTENSIVE THAN GENERALLY SUPPOSED.

Further information received about the Coolgardie gold placers, northwest of Barstow, San Bernardino county, Cal., shows that they are richer and of greater area than is generally supposed.

A gentleman who arrived in Los Angeles this week and who has just been all over the Coolgardie ground informs the Mining Review that less than one-third of the placer ground has been located. He says that the area of the gold-bearing placers is about 10,000 acres, of which less than 3,000 acres have as yet been located, and that there is every reason for believing that every foot of the 10,000 acres is as rich as the ground which is now being worked, and which has produced by dry washing some \$6000 to a few men in the last few months. If, as he said, there were any way to sluice the ground, all the fine gold, which is mostly lost in dry washing, could be saved.

Our informant spoke of another very interesting fact, in connection with the dry lake to the west of the placers, and to the southeast of Fremont's Peak. When he went over the ground some two weeks ago the dry lake was as dry as a bleached bone. Three days subsequent to that time, on his return to the placers, the dry lake was full of water, from one hundred yards to a mile in width in places. What the greatest depth of the water was he had no means of finding out. The water was, it is supposed, the result of a heavy rain storm in the adjacent mountains, the gulches leading to the

dry lake giving evidences of late heavy washes. This fact leads to one of two suppositions—either there is a hard pan below the surface of the dry lake which prevents the water soaking through, or there is below the surface of the dry lake water in such quantity as to hold in place the water now above the surface. The latter theory might with safety be advocated as the correct one, it being known that near the place called Koehn's Springs, on the Mojave road to Randsburg, there is a dry lake in which water can be found on any part of it at a depth of ten feet from the surface.

But what is of more immediate interest is the Coolgardie placer ground. If water could be obtained for sluicing it is evident from the gold now being taken out by dry washing that these placers would prove to be very rich, and it might prove profitable to those who are well informed on water matters to make an investigation of the land in that locality to see whether water in any quantity is obtainable.

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Mining Summary

GENERAL NEWS.

[The following items of news are from newspapers published in mining districts credit being given to the papers from which the items are taken.] 11-3-00 p. 4

RANDSBURG NOTES.

The following news items are taken from the Miner:

Leasers on the lower end of the Winnie are doing well. They have taken out about \$4000 in the past few months.

They are drifting and blocking out on the Gold Coin with the view of ascertaining the amount of ore they have in sight.

Leasers are at work all over the Stringer district, and everybody is making money and looking prosperous.

11-3-00 p. 4

SAN BERNARDINO.

[Redlands Citrograph:] Bullion Mountain Gold Mining and Milling Company will soon begin development work on an extensive scale at their mines ten miles from the Virginia Dale. Recent assays of their ore go as high as \$100 per ton.

The Needles Eye states that General Manager W. B. Coombs, of the Desert Prospecting, Exploration and Development Company, is in from the Orange Blossom mines and reports much development work going on and the mines looking well.

[Redlands Citrograph:] Black Nugget dry placer camp, twenty miles from Barstow, continues to produce gold in liberal quantity. It is estimated that there is at least ten thousand acres of ground that will pay well for working. Returns with dry washers run from \$5 to \$20 a day to the man. The pay dirt is from six inches to three feet in depth.

11-3-00 p. 4

SUNDRY NOTES.

[Virginia Enterprise:] The Golden Eagle, a promising property in Silver Peak district, is producing ore showing \$132 gold value per ton.

The Inyo (Cal.) Independent states that the expert sent to Darwin by a Salt Lake syndicate of mining men to examine the Reddy property has made a favorable report, and the property will soon change hands and active mining operations commence.

The Inyo Independent says that Superintendent A. M. Squires reports development work as progressing rapidly

NOV 3 p 2

That there are some very rich mining claims in the Ballarat region, Inyo county, and south of that, is evidenced in the mine recently purchased by Messrs. Stanley and Hirschfeld in the Slate range district, of which our Randsburg correspondent made mention last week. Since then it is learned that assays of the ore from this property give an average of \$225 in gold across a three-foot ledge. As ore is free-milling.

11-3-00 p. 2

We learn that the American Gold mine, in the Picacho district, San Diego county, Cal., has been temporarily shut down. The reason for this action could not be learned. It very often happens, too often, unfortunately, that good mines have to be shut down and when the causes are investigated they frequently prove to be cases of "amateur mining." We have too much amateur mining in this part of the world.

11-3-00 p. 3

IRRIGATION OF THE DESERT.

"The Imperial Farmer" is the title of a new monthly publication, issued by The Imperial Farmer Publishing Company, with offices at 404 Bradbury Building, Los Angeles. The October number, just issued, contains a number of well-written articles on agriculture, horticulture and stock-raising in this southwestern region, one of the most interesting of which is "Creating Farms in the Colorado Delta." It describes how "the desert shall be made to blossom as a rose" when the great scheme projected by the Imperial Land Company of Los Angeles shall have been carried to completion. The publication is a splendid bit of typographical work, and is handsomely illustrated with views of different places on the Colorado River. As a source of information it is particularly valuable to persons desirous of investing in land that can now be purchased very cheaply and which is likely to have a high value when the plan of irrigating it with water from the Colorado River shall have been finished.

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VOL. VIII, No. 20.

LOS ANGELES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1900.

SEARCHLIGHT CAMP, NEVADA.

11-17-00 p. 1

The Splendid Progress It has Made During Its two Years of Existence—Boston and New York Capital Invested in It—Map Showing Mines.

(Special Correspondence.)

SEARCHLIGHT, Nev., Nov. 12.—The Searchlight mining camp has become a fixture on the future map of Nevada. The camp is about two years old, yet in that short time considerable development has been done in the mines, proving beyond a doubt the value and permanency of the gold deposits. Searchlight is situated in South Nevada, twenty-seven miles northeast from Manvel, in San Bernardino county, Cal., by stage, thence to Blake by rail on the California Eastern, tri-

ple. On the surface they usually run from one to three feet in width, averaging in values from \$7 to \$45 per ton, but as depth is attained they increase in value, showing ore as high as \$2300 to the ton. The general formation is porphyry and granite, extending north and south, the leads cutting the formation east and west. So far the ore is free milling, being a sugar quartz containing some oxide of iron.

A few of the mines are being actively developed, among them those of the

very valuable property, having three levels and drifts with winze connecting each level. This property has in the neighborhood of \$400,000 worth of ore blocked out ready to be stoped. It is a matter of history that Mr. Colton, the discoverer of this property, and the camp, took from the surface and sacked 1900 pounds of ore, which netted him, after deducting all treatment and transportation charges, \$775. It was the first shipment of ore, and from it the camp was started.

The Keystone Mining Company, owned by Mr. C. B. Chittenden, of New York, and Doc Frank, Mr. L. McKee and Mr. Mies, of Pennsylvania, is actively developing a group of claims known as the Chittenden group, consisting of five claims—Baby No. April Fool, Eastern, Western, and Southern. The surface showing warranted a tunnel of 300 feet, which tapped the lead at a depth of 145 feet.

The New Era Mining Company, representing Pasadena capital, with Mr. H. A. Perkins as manager, is at work to the east and north of the camp, with a fine showing of ore in their shaft. The claims in this group are the New Era, Twentieth Century and the Lucky Cuss.

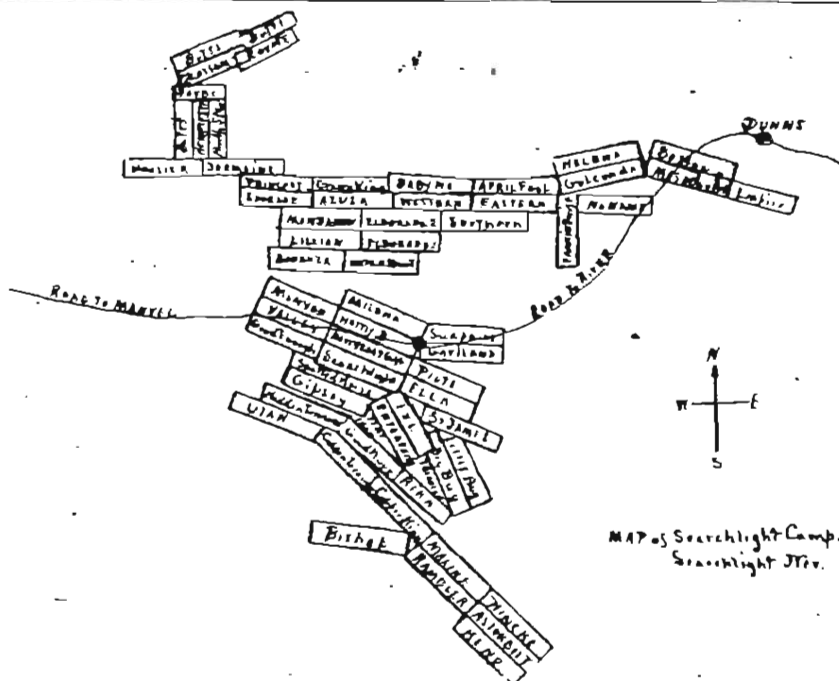
To the north of camp Mr. Frank Ferew is at work on his Princess group.

Mr. Fred Colton is going ahead with the Buena Vista group, which consists of the Blossom and Coyote claims, with surface ore running over \$100 to the ton.

The Maxine Gold Mining Company owns a valuable extension of the Copper King lead, with a ledge of ore over sixteen feet wide, assaying \$25 to the ton. It is about to put on a force of men. The owners of this property are Mr. J. F. Syberling, of Akron, Ohio, Mr. Chittenden of New York and Mr. W. K. Hilbish of Erie, Pa.

One of the great drawbacks to the camp has been the lack of water, and mine-owners have been called upon to pay a tax of \$27 per ton for drayage and railroad charges to Pueblo, but notwithstanding this prohibitive tariff, the camp has steadily progressed and today corner lots are selling at \$100, and every man in camp is putting up his own shack, confident of the boom which is sure to come when the railroad goes through, giving them direct connection with Los Angeles in the south and Salt Lake City in the north.

A water and stamp mill company, with a capital of \$100,000, has been formed, most of the stock being sub-



SKETCH SHOWING CLAIMS IN SEARCHLIGHT (NEV.) DISTRICT.

weekly—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

It is believed by close observers that Senator Clark's proposed railroad from Los Angeles to Salt Lake City will tap this enterprising camp, as it lies at the head of Piute Valley, forty miles north of Blake, on the Santa Fe road, affording the only practicable route, avoiding the crossing of the Sierra Nevada range. This road will materially facilitate the development and operation of the mines and speedily open up what will prove to be one of the greatest gold-producing districts in the country.

The general strike of the leads is easterly and westerly, with a southerly

Quartette Company, representing Boston capital, the most prominent of their several properties being the Copper King, Golden Treasure, Boston, Massachusetts and Empire. On the surface the outcrop on the Copper King was three to four feet in width, averaging about \$2 per ton. They are now down about 800 feet and the vein has increased in width to 24 feet, running from \$25 to \$35 per ton. This property is equipped with the latest improved gasoline hoist, and is prepared to mine on a vast scale.

The Searchlight claim, after which the camp is named, owned by Mr. Fred Colton, Colonel Rose, Jack Thompson and A. A. Dougherty, is another

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scribed for by local capitalists, and active development for water is now in progress ten miles away in the timber mountain range. Before long water will be flowing freely and stamps will be dropping in Searchlight camp.

Men who have given mining their constant attention and have posted themselves thoroughly regarding this camp predict that it is a coming Cripple Creek. The district, as a mineralized zone, is six miles wide and ten miles long, is in close proximity to the celebrated Eldorado Canon, where over \$14,000,000 has been taken out, and today is the richest mineral camp in the world, considering the amount of development work done.

The Homestake and Sheeptrail mines are only a few miles distant on the Colorado River. The Quartette Mining Company is now building a 20-stamp mill at the river, for the treatment of their own ore, connecting it with the camp by electric road. Colonel Hopkins and Mr. Crocker, of Boston, are behind the Quartette Company, with unlimited wealth to make a great mine of their properties.

Altogether, Searchlight, Nevada, is destined to become one of the most prominent gold mining camps of the Pacific Coast. The accompanying map gives a fair idea of it, and the principal claims being actively developed.

S. L. NEVADA.

OLD WOMAN MOUNTAINS.

DEVELOPMENT WORK IS PROVING UP SOME FINE PROPERTIES.

(Special Correspondence.) 11-17-00 p. 1

DANBY, San Bernardino county, Cal., Nov. 12.—The news from the Old Woman Mountains is rather meager, on account of the election, as every one was so eager to elect the silver ticket that work has not been pushed quite so briskly as heretofore. I don't mean by this that it was stopped altogether, for the work on the Silver Wave and Sulphide has been pushed energetically, where a splendid property is being developed, every foot meaning an improvement. The mines are proving better as the work progresses, both in the richness of the ore and the size of the bodies.

On the Hunter group there has not been much work done lately, but of that group the Stemwinder is looking up, with every prospect of developing into a first-class property. The Hunter and Paymaster will also make good mines with a little more development. They are looking pretty good as it is.

The Davida is also looking pretty good. All of these claims have considerable work done on them.

R. M'ARDLE.

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THE MINES OF RANDSBURG.

11-17-1920 p.3

Have Produced Over \$4,000,000, and Production has Barely Begun—Contract let for the Yellow Aster's New 100-Stamp Mill.

[Special Correspondence.]

RANDBURG, Cal., Nov. 12.—In the latter part of 1896, when the news of Randburg's richness had been taken up by the press and spread the length and breadth of Uncle Sam's broad domain, and until the middle of the summer of 1897, the camp was visited by mining men and experts from nearly every part of the globe. The consensus of opinion of nine-tenths of these was to the effect that the mineral zone which had been disclosed was superficial and the existence of the camp would be ephemeral, and in less than a year Randburg would be known only as a reminder and an experience. The other one-tenth while evidencing but little more faith than their confreres, maintained a depressing silence regarding permanence, but admitted that gold was on the surface, and perhaps would go down.

To all of them, however, desert mining opened up a new and puzzling page in the history of geological research. The formation was new, the quartz and casing were strange, and the general characteristics of ore and country rock reminded them of nothing they had hitherto seen. That they were incredulous was not surprising, but that in most of their opinions they were fooled and badly fooled, at that, is best attested by the fact that between the time their prophecies were made and the present over \$4,000,000 in gold has been turned out, and production has scarce begun.

Few mining camps in California began life surrounded by as baneful conditions as were encountered by Randburg at its inception. Transportation was difficult, water was scarce and stampage facilities meager. In fact, the latter were only provided for by a diminutive, antiquated mill, thirty-odd miles distant. But since that time a wondrous change has taken place. Stages and freight teams have given way to a well-appointed, up-to-date railway, water is supplied by complete systems, and mills, both for company properties and those for custom work, abound on every hand and there is talk of others (not including the new Yellow Aster) being put up before the expiration of many months.

The mainstay of the camp as is a matter of history, is the property of the Yellow Aster Company, which consists of twenty or more claims, only four or five of which, however, are being exploited to any extent. These and the thirty-stamp mill which was erected on the grounds nearly two years ago, give employment to not less than 150 men, and this force will likely be doubled within the next three months, as the company has just let a contract for the erection of a new and complete 100-stamp mill, grading for which has already begun. The company owns its own wells, and has spent somewhere in the neighborhood of \$100,000 in putting in a plant to pump and systems to conduct the water to the mines.

But by no means does all the gold produced in the Rand district come from the Yellow Aster group of mines. There are many small properties which are steady, if not large, producers, but in the aggregate their output will approximate a quarter of a million dollars a year, and this amount will be largely increased the coming year. Among these properties may be mentioned the Val Verde, Pinmore, Butte, Little Butte, Kinyon, Baltic, G. B., Gold Coin, Stanford, Winnie, Santa Ana, Napoleon, Buckboard, Anner and many others not now in mind. These are all good properties and in time to come some of them will prove themselves to be as good as any ever found in the State.

That the Rand district has a future nobody acquainted with its history and progress will dispute. From nearly zero four years ago, it today ranks as the fourth or fifth largest producer in the State, and unless all signs fail another two years will advance it a notch or so nearer the top.

To credit the Rand country with producing all or nearly all the gold coming from the desert districts would be an injustice; or to say that gold is the only mineral product of the desert would be a misstatement of fact, for in the list of minerals and precious metals but few of them have not been found within a radius of 100 miles of Randburg, and within that same radius a number of permanent and rapidly-growing camps have been established. Prominent among these are Ballarat, whose yearly output has passed the one hundred thousand dollar mark; Mojave, which is a close second, and the Argus and Slate range camps, which are trailing not far in the rear. Altogether, their products will foot up \$300,000, and added to Randburg's output will swell the desert's annual production to something near two millions of dollars.

It cannot be gainsaid that the prospect for the desert region is more than fair; it is beaming over with brightness, and only a few more successes will be necessary to demonstrate its worth. When that time shall have come, combined capital will be on call to further exploit what up to the present time has been done by muscle, brawn and individual effort.

11-17-20 p.3 T. D. VANDEVORT.

NOV 17

p 3

Wonderful Changes a Few Years Have Wrought—Are Now Producing Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead and Iron Ores. Along the Colorado.

(Special Correspondence.)

NEEDLES, San Bernardino county, Cal., Nov. 14.—The southern portion of Lincoln county, Nevada, and the eastern portions of the counties of San Bernardino, Riverside and San Diego, in our own State of California, constitute a section of country averaging two hundred miles wide and over three hundred miles long, extending in width from the coast mountain ranges to the Colorado River, and from the line of old Mexico far north into the State of Nevada, which has long been designated by our geographers as the most barren and valueless section of the so-called Great American Desert. Valueless, because of the long-continued droughts which have left the mountains and the valleys devoid of water or vegetation. The same causes have left this great expanse of territory practically unexplored. Many of the early emigrants left their bones to bleach on the sands of the desert, dying for the want of water, having, perhaps, been led on by the delusive mirage for which the desert is peculiarly unreliable. Prospectors, hardy and prepared for dangers as they always are, have likewise succumbed to the lack of water and wandered among the hills until death came to their relief. These dangers have restricted prospecting on the desert to portions adjacent to the Colorado River or within reach of the railroads or some supply of water, thus leaving many thousands of square miles which the white man has yet to explore.

At the present time, however, a change is being wrought in the universal conception of the desert regions. Valuable bodies of gold, silver, lead, copper and iron ores are being found, located and worked, and the eye of the prospector, the miner and the capitalist is attracted to this heretofore considered valueless territory. Many of the prospects have developed into mines upon which sufficient depth has been reached to explode the old fallacy once circulated that the ore bodies of the desert did not "go down." The Yellow Aster, Rose, Providence, Sheep Trail, and several mines in Chloride, Arizona, have reached depths of several hundred feet, and in every instance the ore bodies at the greatest depth are larger and carry greater values. At the Yellow Aster a large flow of water has been struck, and while it has not been definitely demonstrated that water will be found in every portion of the desert, there are good reasons to believe, from the wells that have been sunk in various

places, that water can be found within reasonable depths. The mineral resources of the desert sections of Southern California are practically unknown to people living beyond the borders of the district itself; yet enough has been demonstrated to convince the inquiring mining man that there is a stability in her future, and that it is now one of the most promising mining sections for investment now open to capital.

In a general recapitulation of that portion of the desert lying along the Santa Fe-Pacific Railroad and bordering on the Colorado River, and without allusion to the many producing properties situated along the Southern Pacific Railway and near Yuma, there are to be named many districts in which active work is being done. Several new prospects have been opened up near Ibez. A cyanide plant is working the tailings at Klinefelter. In the Providence district north and west of Fenner considerable activity is being shown. The Providence mine, which produced, prior to 1893, several hundred thousands of dollars in silver, will probably be again in operation soon. About ten miles northwest of Bengal, a fine body of rich ore is being developed in the Orange Blossom group by the Desert Prospecting, Exploration & Development Company, of Needles. There are other good properties near them which are being worked with very encouraging results. Twenty-two miles south of Bagdad, the Bullion Mountain Gold Mining & Milling Company are prosecuting development work on a group of claims. In the Buckeye district, eight miles south of Ludlow, the Badgad mine is producing and shipping ore running well in gold values and with some copper. North of Daggett, in the Calico district, which once produced several thousands of dollars in silver every month, work is being resumed and new prospects located. The Pacific Coast Borax Company operates in this district and ships several trainloads of borax every month.

North of Barstow, the Coolgardie placers have been steady producers for the past eight months, with plenty of territory yet unexplored and unworked. So quietly have these valuable fields been worked that but little has been heard of them except by those directly interested. In the Fake district, south of Kramer, very satisfactory results have been obtained from the ore bodies and extensive work will be inaugurated soon.

In the Randolfsburg country, which bids fair to rival the renown of Oriphe Creek at its distant day, several

The sale of the Mining and Metallurgical Journal to Mr. W. J. Johnston, of New York, is announced. This paper was for a time printed and published in Los Angeles, but some nine or ten months ago it was decided to issue it from New York, where it is now printed and published, and not in Los Angeles, as is by some people supposed.

A blue print sketch showing the position of mining properties and quartz mills on territory tributary to the Colorado River, has been sent to the office of this paper. The territory shown in the print embraces that portion lying between Needles, Cal., and El Dorado, Nev., on both sides of the river. 11-17-00 p. 3

NOV 17

p 5

VIRGINIA DALE MINES.

11-17-1905

Ores of this Camp Among the Richest on the Coast—Work at the Supply, O. K., Ivanhoe and Brooklyn—Water Plant.

NOV 17

[Special Correspondence.]

DALE, San Bernardino County, Cal., Nov. 12.—Since my last letter to the Mining Review, development work has been going on on several of our claims, and every shot tells the same tale—better ore and more of it. Parties from other camps have been here, and are much surprised at the showing there is here for big mines—notably Mr. Chestham, of the Good Hope mine, who was here several days looking over the camp. He was shown through all the workings of the Supply mine by Mr. Rich, and was astonished at what he saw. His verdict was that it was the biggest mine in Southern California. This property shows ore bodies all the way from four to twenty feet in width, having many thousand tons of ore in sight that will sample from \$13 to \$18 per ton; in fact, battery samples of the run made at the Supply mine assayed \$13.50 to \$15.50 per ton. The ore ranges in assays all the way from \$6 to \$72.34 per ton, the latter being struck in the 55-foot level, north winze, which now connects with the 52-foot level making a splendid showing of ore, as well as ventilating perfectly that portion of the mine.

In sinking this winze a short drift (10 feet) was run south at 24 feet below the adit level, and a crosscut made to find the hanging wall. This crosscut, which was 12 feet long in solid ore, exposed the hanging wall, but not the foot wall. This mine is going to prove one of the largest mines of the Southwest. The property is owned by Banning parties and has been steadily developed since they bonded it a year ago last October. It is opened by an adit over 600 feet long, one main shaft 227 feet deep, intersected at 125 feet by the adit, and levels run at the 52-foot and 102-foot levels north from the main shaft; one winze 55 feet north of the main shaft, which now connects with the 52-foot north level, and a winze at 186 feet north of the main shaft. This winze is now down to the 52-foot level. There are numerous crosscuts which show that this is a true fissure vein, from 8 to 30 feet wide, and expose bodies

of ore from 8 to 20 feet in width. This ore will plate about 45 per cent. of its assay value, the balance being readily amenable to the cyanide process. This claim, as far as developed, shows what may be expected of the mines in the porphyry belt of this district, only showing at the surface from 18 to 24 inches of ore, but which increase to the width above mentioned. In fact, at the 227-foot level they do not know how much they have got, as it was too close to work that level until ventilation could be secured by winzes. There is now over 8 feet of ore there and no walls. At no time has there been any tendency to pinch out. The company is now perfecting arrangements whereby it will install a stamp mill, hoisting plant and complete cyanide plant; in the meantime development continues. 11-17-05

Mr. Jos. Ingersoll, manager of the O. K. Mining Partnership, will return to Dale shortly to start up the O. K. mine and mill. This is one of the best developed mines in the district, being opened by a shaft 300 feet deep and by levels every 50 feet, both north and south drifts, ventilation being secured by winzes connecting the levels with the south shaft, which is 50 feet deep. There are over 10,000 tons of ore in sight that will mill from \$8 to \$13 per ton free, leaving \$5 to \$8 in the tailings, which are easily worked by the cyanide process. They now have a 2-stamp (1000-pound) mill on the mine, which it is Mr. Ingersoll's intention to replace immediately by a 5-stamp mill and erect a cyanide plant suitable for the increased capacity. From the grass roots down this property has been a big producer of gold, the ledge being from 2 to 8 feet wide and assaying from \$6 to \$85 per ton in gold. Mr. Ingersoll has demonstrated fully that it will pay big money to haul the water to the mine instead of hauling ore to the water. He found that he could mill 5 tons of ore at the mine on 400 gallons of water, even in the hottest weather, the water costing 2 1/4 cents per gallon delivered at the mine, which had to be hauled from Dale, about 9 1/2 miles.

There is going to be installed a pumping plant to supply water to the mines of this district. Negotiations are now under way for the necessary capital for this work, which will bring Virginia Dale to the front with a rush. Many have asked the reason why the Dale does not come out big? The trouble has been lack of capital to put in a water plant to furnish water to the different mines and put a stop to the expensive hauling bills necessitated by having the mills at Dale, from five to ten miles away from the mines, to say nothing about the loss of ore in handling it so many times, and a knowledge of what was required to save the gold in the ore. This was fully demonstrated by the O. K. Company's exhaustive experiments at Dale before they moved the 2-stamp mill up to the mine, which experiments were made by your correspondent.

The Ivanhoe, which is under bond to San Bernardino parties, is holding up its reputation well. This is a splendid piece of property and has considerable work done on it, being developed by several shafts, levels and crosscuts, showing from 2 to 6 feet of ore that mills from \$16 to \$30 per ton, with tailing values of from \$8 to \$16 per ton.

The White Star, which is on the same ledge and joins onto the north end of the Ivanhoe, is a good property and shows up splendidly, being about the same grade as the Ivanhoe.

The Brooklyn, owned by Messrs. Ames and Yaeger, is another of our good mines. It has a 3-stamp mill on it, which is run steadily on good grade ore, good enough to be handicapped by a 22-mile haul of water from Cottonwood, at an expense of 41-3 cents per gallon. It pays splendidly. The ore mills from \$15 to \$22 per ton, leaving from \$3 to \$13 in the tailings.

The Los Angeles is a similar parallel property, has considerable development work done on it, showing a large ledge of high-grade ore. This is owned by Mr. Botsford, who is at Dale now having an additional hundred feet of work done on it. This is extra work, the assessment work having been done early last spring.

The Star King, owned by A. E. Sexton, of Los Angeles, is another of the good mines of this district; has lots of work done on it, in shaft, three tunnels, adits, and winze and crosscuts, showing up a body of ore from twelve inches to three feet, which assays all the way from \$18.60 to \$356.72 per ton.

The Carlisle group, owned by McRae and Halesworth, of Santa Ana, is another of the big properties. This is developed by two shafts, by an adit about 1300 feet long, and with winzes, crosscuts and levels, showing up bodies of ore from two to fourteen feet wide that will average \$10 per ton.

In fact, there are many good properties in this camp in various stages of development, which will make big mines, notably the Botsford Lode, Leoti, Columbia, Tip Top, Gold Range, Capitol, Capitola, M. & L., Virginia Dale, etc.

Now, what we want is for capital to investigate this camp. It will find that Virginia Dale district will bear the most rigid investigation and prove a most remunerative field for its investment.

From some hints dropped lately, I am led to believe that Virginia Dale will be under obligations to the so-called weaker sex for capital for its water plant, a woman agreeing to furnish it. Where, it may be asked, would Randsburg be today were it not for the firm stand taken by Mrs. Burcham in respect to the Yellow Aster mines, which is today one of the largest paying properties in the State of California.

Look out for Virginia Dale, for it is coming with a rush to the front as the big gold-producer of Southern California.

CHAS. B. EATON.

BUYING COOLGARDIE GOLD.

Messrs. Wm. T. Smith & Co., assayers and buyers of gold and silver bullion, Los Angeles, purchased from Mr. D. T. Duncan the 91 ounces of gold he brought in from the Coolgardie placers a couple of weeks ago. Messrs. Smith & Co. further state that they have been purchasing Coolgardie gold right along, and paying the highest prices for it.

GORMAN STATION MINING DISTRICT.

11-17-20 p. 10 **BY-LAWS ADOPTED AT A MEETING OF THE MINERS.**

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents: That a meeting of the miners of the Gorman Station mining district was held on the 25th day of August, 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Dry Lake school house, in said district, pursuant to thirty days' written notice of said meeting posted in four of the most public places in said district. Said meeting was called for the purpose of amending the by-laws and regulations of said district, and notice of making said amendments was given by publishing notice of the same for thirty days in the Antelope Valley Gazette, a newspaper published in Los Angeles county.

The undersigned, J. M. Bailey and J. H. Kollie, were elected president and secretary respectively, of said meeting.

Upon motion, duly made and carried, the name of said district was changed to the Gorman Station Petroleum Mining District, and the following amendments to the by-laws of said district were duly adopted:

SECTION I.

This district shall be known as the Gorman Station Petroleum and Mining District, and its boundaries shall be as follows:

Commencing at the northwest corner of Los Angeles county, and running thence east along the north line of said Los Angeles county to the westerly line of La Liebre grant; thence southeasterly along the westerly line of said La Liebre grant to the east line of range 17 west; thence south along said east line of range 17 west to the north line of township 5 north, S. B. and M.; thence westerly along said line of township 5 north to the westerly line of said county of Los Angeles; thence northwesterly along said line of said county of Los Angeles to the place of beginning.

SECTION II.

A mining recorder shall be elected on the last Saturday in May of each year, who shall hold this office for twelve months, until his successor is elected and qualified, and he shall have power to appoint a deputy whose acts shall be as legal as the recorder elected, and shall reside in the district.

SECTION III.

That the recorder's fees shall be \$2 for recording a claim of twenty acres or less, or for a company claim not exceeding 160 acres.

SECTION IV.

Stricken out.

SECTION V.

The necessary annual work on any claim in the district may be performed in building roads, and where parties own adjoining claims they may combine to build any road or roads, and the same shall be considered as work performed on their nearest claims.

SECTION VI.

Stricken out.

SECTION VII.

Stricken out.

SECTION VIII.

All deeds and transfers of mining property in this district shall be re-

corded in the recorder's office of said district, for which the recorder shall receive thirty cents per folio of one hundred words.

The recorder shall be required to keep a well-bound book for recording deeds and transfers, and one for mining claims; also he shall keep a record of all work of assessments examined.

SECTION IX.

It shall be the duty of the recorder to keep all books appertaining to his office in a safe place, and allow interested persons to examine them at any time in his presence, but not otherwise.

SECTION X.

A meeting of the miners of the district may be called at any time by the wish of five members, twenty days' notice of such meeting being given by being posted in each of the following places, to-wit:

Gorman Station, Quail P. O., Alamo Rancho, and McKenzie's.

SECTION XI.

These laws shall go into effect from and after this date, and shall be recorded in the office of the county recorder of Los Angeles county, California, and can only be amended by publishing notice of the same in some newspaper published in Los Angeles county for a space of twenty days.

SECTION XII.

Clause A—All claims shall be recorded in the district within thirty days from date of location, or be void.

Clause B—All claims located since the establishment of this district and not already recorded in the district shall be recorded within sixty days from present date, 25th day of August, 1900, for which the recorder shall receive \$2 for each claim of 160 acres or less.

SECTION XIII.

That twenty-five days' work shall constitute \$100.

SECTION XIV.

That the recorder shall have posted notice twenty days before expiration of his term, in order to call a meeting.

11-17-20 p. 10

J. M. BAILEY,
Recorder.

GOLDEN CROSS MINES

RUMOR THAT ENGLISH PARTIES CONTEMPLATE THEIR PURCHASE

The following is clipped from Financial News of London, of October 26, 1900, being what the San Francisco correspondent of that paper writes relative to the contemplated purchase of the Golden Cross mines in San Diego county in this State, by some English capitalists:

"It is stated in the San Francisco News Letter of the 6th inst. that English buyers contemplate purchasing several mines in this State, and that negotiations are well advanced for the sale of the Golden Cross," also to English buyers.

"The Golden Cross is a property upon which the original owners have a lien for \$1,000,000. There was a dispute about the property, but after a great deal of litigation their lien was finally fixed at this sum. At that time the property was reasonably worth \$1,800,000. The present owners have not done any development work, and as a mine is really only worth what can be seen, it is thought here that the present value of the property is but very little over \$1,000,000, say \$1,250,000. If they are going to offer it at \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000, as is stated, it is a very doubtful proposition. Intending purchasers would do well to look at the reports of the receiver during the period of litigation. They are all on file in the office of the county clerk at San Diego, and copies can be obtained for a few shillings."

The Golden Cross group of claims, the principal ones of which are the Golden Cross, Golden Crown and Golden Queen, was for many years one of the best-paying low-grade gold properties in California, but the stockholders in the company got to fighting among themselves, carried the property into the courts, where it remained until quite lately for years; as a result production fell off and matters generally got into bad shape. There are 140 stamps in the two mills, but they have never been kept going. Official reports give the average value of the ore as \$3.56 gold per ton, on which, providing enough ore is milled, there is probably an easy profit of one dollar a ton. There is also a large accumulation of tailings, some estimates placing the quantity as high as 700,000 tons. What profit there is in them is not known, although the company has a cyanide plant at work upon them. But apart from them and assuming that there is still plenty of ore in sight which will mill an average of \$3.96 gold per ton, it is easily possible that the property could be made to pay a profit of from \$100,000 to \$120,000 a year, which as a mining proposition would make it worth from \$800,000 to \$1,000,000, probably nearer to the former amount than the latter.

Mining Summary

11-24-08
SAN BERNARDINO. p 4

[Needles Eye]: The work of erecting the Huntington mill for the Parker Milling Company, 65 miles down the river, on the California side, is progressing. Quite a force of men are working in the mines located four miles from the mill, and are getting out plenty of good ore. A force of men are also working on the road from the mine to the mill, over which the ore will be hauled.

O. E. Bigelow, who is interested in the Coolgardie placers, reports some rich finds there and but little prospecting done.

J. R. Denny has completed another well on his property at Elsinore and has fifty inches of water from it.

[Redlands Citrograph:] Ingersoll & Esler, owners of the O. K. mine in Dale district, recently refused \$75,000 for the mine, which they held at \$100,000. It is understood that the latter price has now been advanced in view of better prospects.

[Redlands Citrograph:] The Leota mine in Dale district is considered a bonanza. Assays run from \$35 to \$50 gold per ton, and a recent mill test of five tons of selected ore returned \$459 net. There are 800 tons of ore on the dump. A cyanide plant will soon be installed. 11-24-08 p 4

p 4

RIVERSIDE.

A report from Elsinore states that appraisers have been appointed by the county to consider the construction of a new road through Dickey Canyon to communicate with the mines on the top of the mountains above the lake, where the Old Dominion mine and several other good properties are. In this same locality are the claims of the Hobenshell Brothers, and also the Gold Standard, and three or four other claims adjacent to the Old Dominion, owned by the Grand Canyon Mining and Dredging Company, with Captain W. G. Risenburg, president; Hon. John Woltskill, vice-president; Judge R. H. Variel, E. E. Mellette, secretary, and Hon. Andrew Glassell as officers and directors. They propose to put the mines in working order, with a cyanide plant, consisting of a seventy-horse-power engine, self-feeding crusher, all necessary vats, hydraulic pumps, melting furnaces and everything required for a perfect plant. It will have power to convert two hundred and fifty tons of ore a day. This company expects to begin operations about the beginning of next year. 11-24-08 p 4

DEC 15
p 1

THE NEW NEEDLES SMELTER.

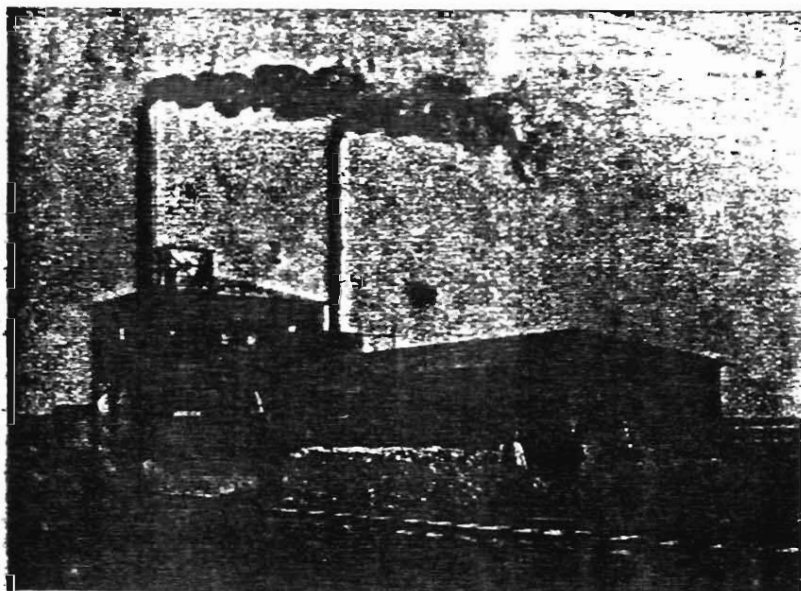
12-15-1900

Everything Went Smoothly from the Start—Its Capacity up to One Hundred Tons a Day—Plant May be Increased.

(Special Correspondence.)

NEEDLES, Cal., Dec. 11.—The Needles smelter is another accomplished fact. The plant has been in the course of erection for some months and the starting of this new industry at Needles was an event in which her people celebrated. Those who have visited the plant since its starting have come away with the impression that they have witnessed the beginning of an important factor in the future of Needles. The whirl of the blower and the sizzling of the stack are new sights and sounds to many of Needles' people, and as they saw the slag pots wheeled

move the copper crucible from over the lead crucible to change the stack from the requirements of copper to lead smelting. The capacity of the stack is from eighty to one hundred tons of ore every twenty-four hours, varying in accordance with the amount of fluxes necessary for the different grades of ore. The engine and blower are much larger than are required for the operation of the present plant, as they have been provided of sufficient size to operate another stack of the same capacity as the one now erected. While it is not expected that another



THE NEW SMELTER AT NEEDLES, CAL.

away filled with molten ore just taken from the stack, a smile of general satisfaction passed around.

Mr. T. H. Barclay, the metallurgist in charge of the plant, says he "never saw a new smelter start with less trouble; everything has gone along as if accustomed to it every day." From the beginning there has been nothing to mar the satisfactory manner of the new smelter's operation. The stack in which the ore is placed for smelting was manufactured by the Union Smelter Manufacturing Company, of St. Louis, Mo., and is of the latest pattern—a combination furnace for lead and copper ores. The crucible is mounted on wheels and can be easily moved from underneath the jacket, leaving four feet working space. The shallow crucible for copper is built upon top of the lead crucible, which is much deeper, it being only necessary to re-

stack, or the increasing of the capacity of the plant will be required or demanded soon, yet, judging from the ore promised the company at the present time, it will not be many months before there will be a strong demand for the enlarging of the plant.

L. V. ROOT.

DEC 15 p 5

The Riverside (Cal.) Enterprise prints an interesting item from its correspondent at Indio, Riverside county. And it should be remembered, first of all, that Indio is one of many points on the Desert supposed to be absolutely devoid of water, or anything that looks like water—barring whisky. Yet, as the Enterprise's correspondent writes: 12-15-00 p 5

"Not enough rain to measure so far this season. Dry, warm and sunny. We do not get our water from above, but from below, and instead of measuring in a rain gauge we measure it in a wier attached to an artesian well, and thus far of the fifty wells sunk from two to four-inch pipe they measure from three to ninety miners' inches of the clearest, softest and purest water that any section on the earth can boast of. The Southern Pacific Company's analysis of the water shows it to be the purest water they have on the system."

✓ The sale of the Lida mine, in Antelope Valley, Los Angeles county, Cal., is announced. The price to be paid is said to be \$100,000. 12-15-00 p 5

The Inyo (Cal.) Register says it is believed that Mr. John C. White, an assayer well known in Mono county, Cal., perished in the storm that prevailed during the latter portion of last month. He left Bridgeport on November 19 to go to a mine on Green Creek, and has not been heard of since. 12-15-00 p 5

years to come.

Another published statement is that Mr. W. W. Godsmark, formerly connected with the Ratcliff Consolidated mines at Ballarat, has commenced suit against Mr. Michael Sheridan, and the Croesus Mining Company, of Randsburg, Cal., to recover 1000 shares of stock of the company. Mr. Godsmark is reported as saying that he paid Mr. Sheridan \$3000 for the stock and that the latter has refused to deliver it to him. The former alleges in his complaint that Mr. Sheridan is about to leave the State, but inasmuch as he (Mr. Sheridan) has just been appointed Receiver of the Ratcliff Consolidated Gold Mines, at Ballarat, the allegation would not seem to have any serious foundation. 12-15-00 p 5

DEC 15 p 5

PICACHO DISTRICT.

12-15-00 p 5

SENATORS JONES AND DORSEY HAVE OPTIONS ON FOUR MINES.

The San Diego (Cal.) Union prints the following respecting the proposed purchase of mines in the Picacho district, San Diego county, by Senator John P. Jones and ex-Senator Stephen W. Dorsey, the latter being already interested in the district:

"A big mining deal whereby Senator Jones of Nevada and ex-Senator Stephen W. Dorsey of Star route fame will probably become purchasers of four rich mines in the eastern part of this county, paying from \$100,000 to \$125,000 therefor, is on the tapis and is very likely to be consummated. They have an option on the Mars, Venus, San George and Goshen gold quartz mines in the Picacho district at the above figures. Judging from recent reports that these two men are planning to put up a big cyanide plant and other machinery at the mines, it is evident that the sale will take place and that the property will pass into the hands of the senators.

"These four mines belong to the estate of the late Dewitt C. Jayne, whose executors are Wilmore Anway, Dewitt J. Parkhurst and Charles E. Schultz. Last July the executors entered into an agreement to sell the mines to Charles R. Drake of Tucson, Ariz., and William S. Edwards of East Orange, N. J., the price to be paid being \$100,000 in cash or \$125,000 in installments. The agreement was in the nature of an option and the date of its expiration was given as December 1, which is today. On November 14, the option was transferred to Senators Jones and Dorsey by Drake and Edwards, the former to have the same privileges as were accorded to the latter. 12-15-00 p 5

"The agreement gives the probable purchasers the right to enter upon and examine the mines, and to remove enough ore to test the same. If the offer of \$100,000 is accepted the sum must be paid in cash on or before today, but if the purchasers elect to pay in installments, a gradually increasing portion is to be paid every three months. All payments are to be made to the Colonial Trust Company in New York City, where the deed to the property will be deposited in escrow." 12-15-00 p 5

DEC 15 p 6

THE COLUMBIA MINE

12-15-00 p 6

GOOD WORK DONE AND NEW MACHINERY TO BE PUT IN.

Mr. W. A. Boeck, secretary of the Columbia Mining and Milling Company, of Los Angeles, has just returned from a visit to the Columbia mine, owned by the company, situated in the Providence Mountains, twenty miles west of Manvel, San Bernardino county, Cal. There are twelve men at work on the property, some of them working double shifts. They are widening the 150-foot tunnel; putting up their new 10-stamp mill and four New Standard concentrators. A deep well, through granite, is about completed, and it is expected that by January 15 next the 300 tons of ore in the dump will be converted into \$2500 of concentrated gold and silver ore. An additional 10-stamp mill will shortly be added, as well as four New Standard concentrators.

DUN'S MONTHLY REVIEW.

R. G. Dun & Co., Los Angeles, in their review of trade conditions for November, say:

"General situation is most satisfactory. Business is recovering both activity and tone. Ordinary measures of business show increasing operations at all points along conservative lines. Iron and steel market shows a wholesome improvement in consumptive demand. New business is being taken on in many instances at price advance. The textile market responds least to improved undertone of trade. Bank clearings show gain of 8.5 per cent. over 1899, and railroad earnings reflect a very heavy merchandise tonnage. Money is easy."

Speaking of business conditions in Southern California, they say:

"For Southern California the month just closed brought a decided change in business outlook. A heavy rainfall broke the drought and restored confidence. Some damage resulted in some sections, but injury is insignificant in view of great benefits. Farmers are busy plowing, seeding and cultivating orchards, and prospects are for increased acreage of grain. Early-sown grain and feed are in most excellent condition. It is never safe to predict good crops on strength of rainfall before January 1. It is later rates that determine the crops, but the season opens most favorably.

"Locally merchants and bankers express themselves well pleased with business conditions and prospects. Holiday trade has opened up well. Successful oil operations, confidence that rainfall will be abundant, and coming of Salt Lake road, all unite to form a basis for bright business anticipations."

JOSHUA HENDY MACHINE WORKS.

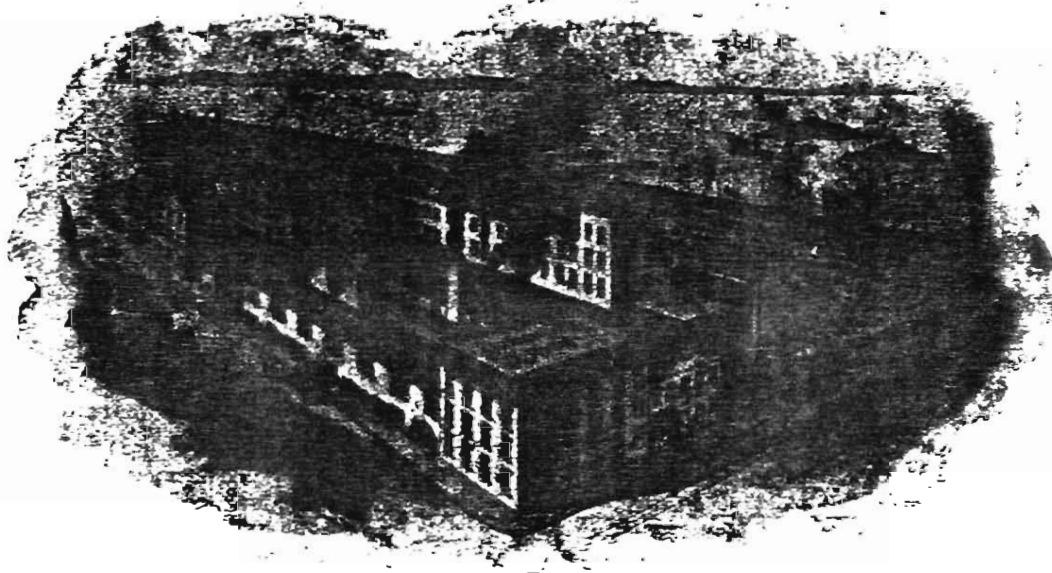
VIEW, WITH SOME DESCRIPTION OF THIS IMMENSE PLANT.

The view here presented will give readers of the Los Angeles Mining Review some idea of the Joshua Hendy

they therefore looked around for a location so large as would permit them to provide for future requirements. The result was the selection of the entire block bounded by Kearny, Bay, Francisco and Dupont streets, near to the sea wall, on which their works, as shown in the accompanying illustration,

only gives them plenty of building room, but good shipping facilities.

No house on the Pacific Coast is more closely identified with the mining industry than the Joshua Hendy Machine Works. They have been in the business for over forty years, and have seen it grow under their well-



JOSHUA HENDY MACHINE WORKS, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Machine Works at San Francisco, now one of the most extensive mining machinery plants on the Pacific Coast.

Some time ago the members of the firm realized that with the growth San Francisco was making, and the increasing demand for mining and other machinery, it would only be a question of time when their manufacturing facilities on Fremont street would be too confined for their increasing trade.

But that there might be no doubt about their having plenty of room for further expansion, they decided to extend their holdings in that part of San Francisco, and have recently purchased some adjoining property on which they can erect additional buildings, and thereby enable them to meet every requirement of their large and growing trade. The location is an excellent one, as it not

directed efforts from comparatively small beginnings to an immense plant, at which quartz milling machinery, pumping, hoisting and smelting plants, air compressors, rock drills, boilers, engines, and every variety of machine and implement used in mining and milling, and other industries, are manufactured. Their San Francisco city offices remain where they have been for so many years—at Nos. 23 to 44 Fremont street.

Los Angeles, December 22, 1900.

NEW MEMBERS.

It is a satisfaction to know that those who are in any way interested in mining are manifesting much interest in the Southwest Miners' Association and helping in every way to place it on a good financial footing.

Mr. Fountain, the new secretary, is zealously laboring in its behalf, is sustained in his efforts by the directors of the association, and is making lots of friends for it. The following are the names of new members:

E. G. Webb, Fillmore, Cal.; L. V. Root, Needles, Cal.; A. B. Hall, Salton, Cal.; Josef Berghane, Azusa, Cal.; Duncan Bros., Los Angeles; Edwin M. Clark, Los Angeles; H. W. Hammond, Los Angeles; H. G. James, Los Angeles, and Willard H. Stimson, Los Angeles.

The rooms of the association are in the German-American Bank Building, at the corner of First and Main streets. They are headquarters for mining men, those from a distance being gladly welcomed. The reading room is well supplied with mining papers from all parts of the country, and the collection of ores is being constantly added to. Mining men who can send in samples of ore from their properties should do so, stating the character of the ore and where from. These samples help to make the properties better known and give visitors to the rooms a better idea of the richness and variety of the ores of this southwestern region.

Mining Summary

RANDBURG NOTES.

Work on the new 100-stamp mill for the Yellow Aster Company is being actively pushed and it is expected to have it in operation by the first of next March.

The cyanide plant at the Black Hawk mine is to be moved up to the Little Butte mine and the tailings worked up.

The Red Dog mill is working on ore from the Stringer district.

The monthly clean-up of twenty-eight tons of ore from the Baltic mine yielded \$750.

A new time card will go into effect on the 27th inst. on the Randsburg railway. The train going south will leave Johannesburg at 9 p. m., and run through to Barstow without change. Returning, it will leave Kramer at 3:45 a. m., arriving at Johannesburg at 5:25 a. m.

The Randsburg Miner states that the S. W. Luitwieler Company, Los Angeles, has put in a 26-horse-power Foss engine at the Buckeye mine. The same company lately put in one of the same kind of engines at the Red Cloud mines, near Salton, in Riverside county.

BALLARAT MINES.

The correspondent of the Inyo Register sends that paper the following news about mines in the Ballarat district:

The Mineral Hill Mining and Milling Company has a six-stamp Merralls' mill running.

The Ballarat Gold Mining Company is taking out some very rich ore, and is prospecting on a large scale, with results encouraging to the company and the camp.

The Gem Mining Company has its three-stamp water-power mill running.

The Dover mill will soon start on a run of 100 tons of St. Patrick ore.

The president and some of the promoters of the King Consolidated Mining Company have been investigating their property near the Redlands mill, and the indications are that another mill will soon be erected in that locality.

Actual test has demonstrated that the water along the edge of the valley is good for milling purposes. As it can be obtained at a depth of from five to twenty feet, it is not considered a serious undertaking to put a plant in operation along the base of the Panamint range.

Ore from the Tuber mine runs \$25 per ton.

SAN DIEGO.

[Ramona Sentinel:] The Owens mine is running at full blast with a force of fifteen men. The Helvetia mine is being put in shape and will soon be in operation, under the supervision of W. W. Boswell.

The Escondido Times has a report that the Azusa Caliente gold mines are showing up better than was expected, some of the ore testing as high as \$1500 per ton. A number of miners have gone to the camp. 12-22-00 p. 1

ONE-THOUSAND TON PLANT

12-22-00
IS GOING TO BE ERECTED IN THE PICACHO DISTRICT.

The Yuma (Ariz.) Sun, speaking of the visit of Senator John P. Jones, ex-Senator Stephen W. Dorsey, Mr. Lew E. Aubury, and others, to the Picacho district in San Diego county, states: "This party of gentlemen, who have completed their investigations and returned to California, were here for the purpose of determining the advisability of investing a large amount of money in the immense low-grade ore bodies of Picacho district, in which Mr. Dorsey is extensively interested. Just what conclusion was reached cannot, of course, be stated with any particular degree of accuracy, but if the favorable expression of his impression made by Senator Jones is any indication, it is not improbable that important developments are in store for Picacho."

The Sun further states that "the district will soon have a 100-stamp mill." Mr. Aubury, who returned to Los Angeles this week, was asked about this mill. He replied that instead of its being a 100-stamp mill it will be a 1000-ton cyanide plant. He also stated, in respect to the contemplated purchase of the property, that there was every prospect of the deal going through. 12-22-00 p. 1

THE SALTON SEA TROUBLE.

The trouble that the managers of the Liverpool Salt Works, operating at Salton, Riverside county, Cal., have brought upon themselves seems to be a case of being over-confident that they were monarchs of all they surveyed. They imagined that they had a right to remove the salt deposits from government land, without going to the trouble of asking the government's permission to do so. The land being government land, and subject to location, the wonder is why the Liverpool salt people did not possess themselves of it in some legal manner and not try to swipe the salt from it in an illegal fashion.

The alternate sections of land along the Southern Pacific line in the Salton Sea basin are patented to the railroad, but there is no law for a grant to a railroad company of mineral land (except coal lands) and salt land is mineral land. Hence it is stated that if it can be shown that the salt has been taken from the railway land, there must be an accounting. On the other hand, if the salt has been taken from government land, it constitutes an offense against the government. 12-22-00 p. 2